

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

1/

The modern girl is no longer satisfied with the old-fashioned rough chocolates with tasteless centres. Her better taste demands the perfection and variety of Viking.

She prefers
VIKING
CHOCOLATES
Chocolates of Enchantment



Sold everywhere. And at
174, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.
(Opposite Royal Academy).

Barker & Dobson

Makers of VIKING, VERONA,
and BELMONT CHOCOLATES.
BARKER & DOBSON, Ltd., LIVERPOOL, Eng.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MOTHERS Guard your Health

and that of your little ones with DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. It is the safest aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children and Infants.

Prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. The universal remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Solid Magnesia should on no account be given to children or taken by adults, as it is liable to form hard, insoluble lumps in the bowels.

There is no such risk with DINNEFORD'S Pure Fluid Magnesia, recommended by doctors for over 160 years.

AVOID IMITATIONS.

Look for the name "DINNEFORD'S" on label,
Price 1/3 and 2/6 per bottle.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Calling at GIBRALTAR, TOULON, NAPLES, PORT SAID, COLOMBO, FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY AND BRISBANE.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

Tickets interchangeable with other Lines.

HOLIDAY SEA TRIPS to Spain, Riviera and Italy.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.		Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,036	Apl. 4	Apl. 10	Apl. 12	ORVIETO	12,133	Aug. 22	Aug. 28	Aug. 30
ORVIETO	12,133	May 2	May 8	May 10	ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 25	Sept. 27
OSTERLEY	12,129	May 30	June 5	June 7	OSTERLEY	12,129	Oct. 3	Oct. 9	Oct. 11
ORAMA	20,000	June 27	July 3	July 5	ORMONDE	14,853	Oct. 17	Oct. 23	Oct. 25
ORSOVA	12,036	July 25	July 31	Aug. 2					

Managers—ANDERSON, GREEN & CO., LTD., Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Branch Offices: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.



PARIS
ST. LAZARE STATION

Telegraphic Address:
TERMINUS—PARIS

HOTEL TERMINUS

500 BEDROOMS WITH BATH OR RUNNING WATER
ENTIRELY RENOVATED

IN DIRECT
CONNECTION
WITH THE
PLATFORMS
OF THE
SAINT LAZARE
STATION



OTARD'S
The Brandy with a Pedigree
From the Heart of Cognac
EST 1795

Free wheels for British Comfort Tyres

If you convert to Avon Comfort Tyres, we supply new wheels (spoke or disc) free, either a set or a pair. The only charge made is for the spare spoke wheel. This offer is open for a limited period only.

AVON
British Comfort Tyres

THE AVON INDIA RUBBER CO., LTD., 343/5, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W. 1.



"I do envy you this room, my dear—it's so sweet and fresh we might be miles out in the country. What's the secret?"

"Sunlight, air and no dusty carpets. RONUK gives fragrance to the floor."

RONUK FLOOR POLISH

"The Brightest Shine in the Shortest Time" is given by
RONUK BOOT POLISH
It is the Best.

2d., 4d. and 6d. per tin.

is unrivalled for cleaning and polishing any kind of floor—parquet, stained boards or linoleum. The 'quality' shine it so quickly imparts is but the outward sign of its valuable antiseptic properties.

"Easiest—goes furthest—lasts longest."

Sold Everywhere.

Now 2½d., 4½d., 6½d., 10d., 1/2 & 1/6 per tin.
RONUK, LTD., PORTSLADE, SUSSEX.

South America

BRAZIL,
URUGUAY,
ARGENTINA,
HAVANA (CUBA), &
THE PANAMA CANAL

SHORT TOURS TO THE CONTINENT.

Write for Brochure S.A.—E.

THE ROYAL MAIL AND PACIFIC LINES,

LONDON—Atlantic House, Moorgate, E.C.2, and America House, Cockspur Street, S.W.1

LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water Street.

Manchester, Southampton,
Glasgow, Birmingham.

Border Design from old South American Indian Patterns.

ATTRACTIVE KNITTED SUITS FOR EASTER

We have now in stock a wonderful variety of Knitted Suits, which have been specially designed for early spring wear. They are made on new lines, perfect fitting, attractive and becoming, and are at the same time practical and useful. The suit illustrated is made from best quality yarn, and is of exceptional value.

PURE CASHMERE KNITTED SUIT (as sketch) practical and becoming for sports wear, polo jumper, cardigan coat and pleated skirt. In a large choice of colours.

PRICE £12

The jumper can be supplied separately 79/6
The coat separately 79/6
The skirt separately 84/-

Catalogue Post Free.



BROWN CROCODILE ONE-BAR SHOE (as sketch) Louis heel, perfect fitting.
Price 55/- per pair.

Debenham & Freebody.

Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London.W.1

Sent on approval.



A Man's Razor

When a man buys a Wilkinson he throws away his toys—those fiddling things with wafer blades that scrape and irritate and scamp their work. The Wilkinson is built to fit a man's hand, and to shave a man's beard.

The famous Wilkinson Sword Steel Blade is hollow-ground and hand-forged from the finest steel—just like a big, straight razor. Its last ing keen edge cannot be obtained—let alone retained—on the 'wafer' type of safety blade.

★ With the Adjuster-Screw you adjust the depth of cut to your own requirements, and so ensure a clean, smooth and velvety shave.

The Roller Guard feeds the lather to the cutting edge.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WILKINSON

*A real razor
— made safe*

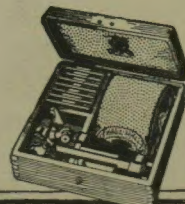
No. 121, comprising seven hollow-ground blades, each etched with day of week, Adjustable Shaver-Frame, Automatic Strop-per, in polished oak case 42/-

No. 122.—The same as No. 121, but with only three blades (numbered) 25/-

Other Sets at 15/6 and 8/6.

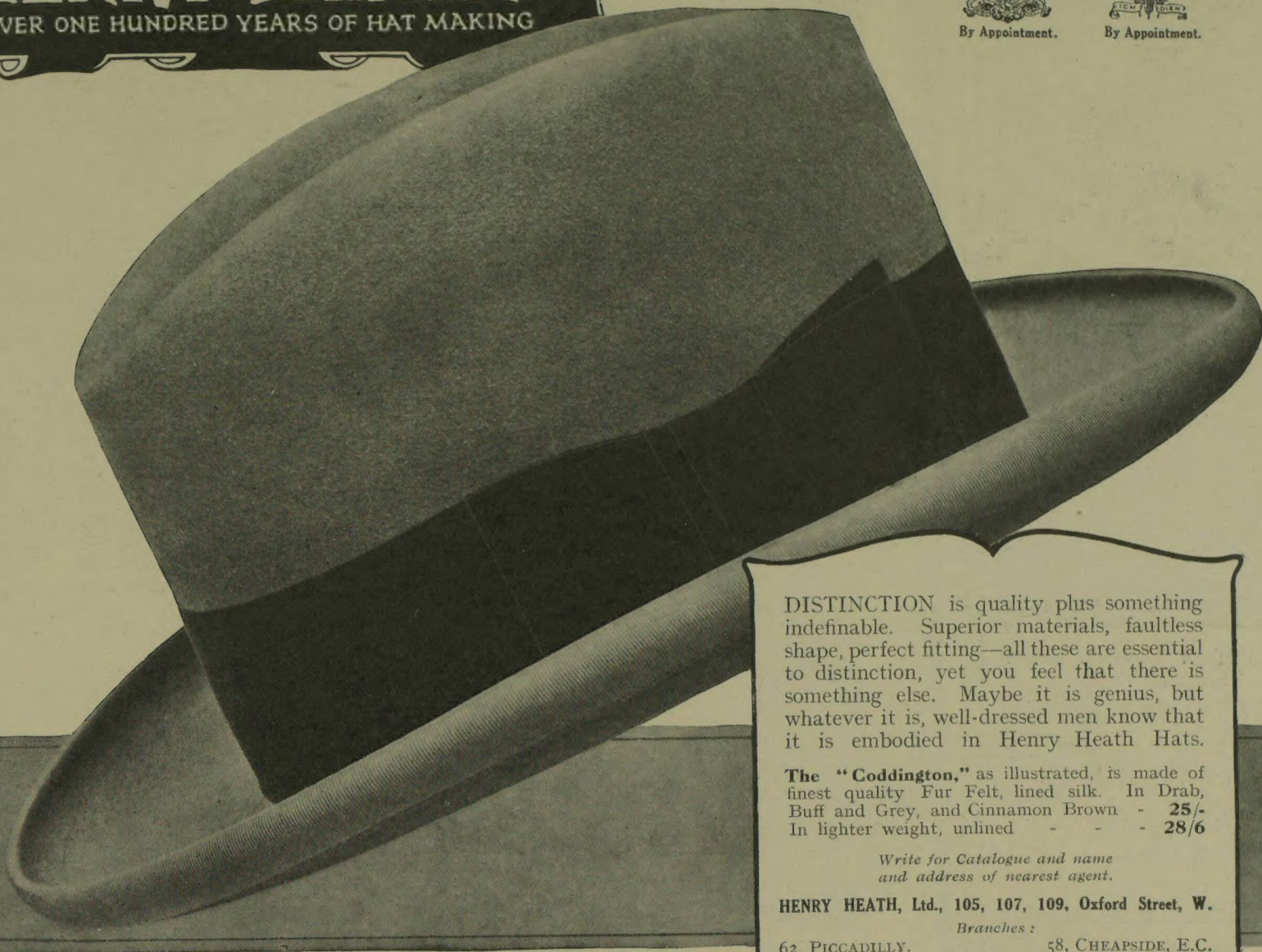
WILKINSON SWORD COMPANY, LIMITED.

55, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1 (T. H. RANDOLPH, Managing Director).



HENRY HEATH LTD

OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF HAT MAKING



DISTINCTION is quality plus something indefinable. Superior materials, faultless shape, perfect fitting—all these are essential to distinction, yet you feel that there is something else. Maybe it is genius, but whatever it is, well-dressed men know that it is embodied in Henry Heath Hats.

The "Coddington," as illustrated, is made of finest quality Fur Felt, lined silk. In Drab, Buff and Grey, and Cinnamon Brown - 25/-
In lighter weight, unlined - 28/6

Write for Catalogue and name and address of nearest agent.

HENRY HEATH, Ltd., 105, 107, 109, Oxford Street, W.

Branches:

62, PICCADILLY.

58, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

132, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.

78, LOMBARD ST., E.C.



Right down to the bottom of the bowl

When you come to the end of a perfect pipe, there's no sodden, unsmokeable lump of tobacco to be knocked out.

That's one of the beauties of Three Nuns—right down to the bottom of the bowl it may be smoked with utter enjoyment; not a particle of this fine tobacco is wasted. The curious little circles in which Three Nuns is cut, each in itself a perfect blend of selected tobaccos, retain just the right degree of moisture and burn slowly, evenly and coolly.

There are some tobaccos that cost less than "Three Nuns," but none cheaper; there are some that cost more, but none better.



THREE NUNS

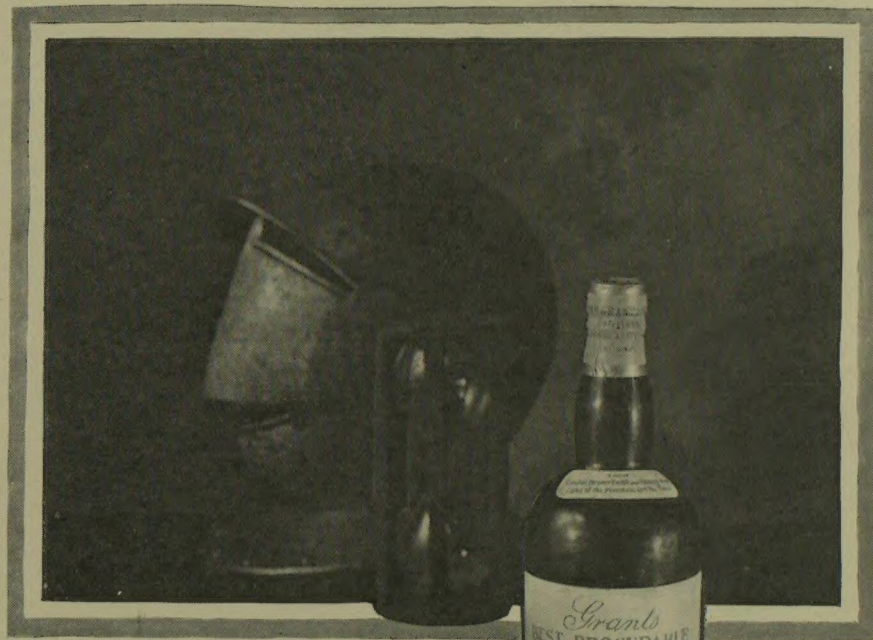
The Tobacco of Curious Cut

In Packets: 1 oz. 1/2; 2 oz. 2/4 In Tins: 2 oz. 2/4; 4 oz. 4/8

King's Head is similar, but a little fuller

Stephen Mitchell and Son, Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., 36, St. Andrew Square, Glasgow.

832



Charles I. Trooper's Helmet with Visor - Dated 1628
Hourglass - Dated 1805

GRANT'S B.P.



happy combination of the Bounty of Nature and the Blender's Art

WM. GRANT & SONS, LTD.
The Glenfiddich and Balvenie-Glenlivet Distilleries, Dufftown and at
82 Gordon Street, Glasgow

London Agents:
for Grant's "Liqueur" Scotch: Messrs. HEDGES & BUTLER, LTD.
Wine Merchants to H.M. The King
153 Regent Street, W.1



THE PRODUCTS OF
Shetland and Fair Isle



Real Shetland Tweed Trimmed
Shetland Plaid
MODEL COAT FROCK
in Grey, Fawn, Moorit, Heather
Mixture and other Shades.

Ideal for Town and Country
7 Gns.

Only Address:

A. F. SHETLAND INDUSTRIES

92, George Street, Portman Square, London, W.1



The Champion.

In olden times, we are told, it was the duty of the Royal Champion to "throw down the gauntlet, and challenge to mortal combat anyone who should question the Monarch's right to the throne."

It is our privilege to uphold the claim that "Highland Queen" is Queen of Scots. Without flourish of trumpets, certainly, but with all the emphasis at our command Should there be, perchance, any who dispute the title, they must surely be unaware of the qualities—among them maturity, delicacy of flavour and harmonious blending—that characterise only



12/6 per bottle.

HIGHLAND QUEEN SCOTCH WHISKY

MACDONALD & MUIR, Distillers, LEITH,

London Office: 25, Haymarket, S.W.1



Selected for
sale at
WEMBLEY.



"GLEN MORAY '93," a
very fine LIQUEUR WHISKY,
15/- per bottle.



CROSS-WORDS

INVARIABLY you will find your hand travelling to your mouth to rest there while you rack your brains for the right word to fit your puzzle.

Does it occur to you that if your hands are soiled you are conveying dangerous germs to your system, and while it is difficult to break yourself of this habit, it is not difficult to safeguard your health by regularly cleansing your hands with Wright's Coal Tar Soap.

It is a valuable antiseptic and a disinfectant gentle in action which preserves your skin in the fittest condition.

RHEUMATISM

SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE RADIOACTIVE TREATMENT OBTAINABLE AT HOME BY WEARING

RADIOMITE INSOLES

Patented RADIOACTIVE FOOTSOCKS

RADIOGRAPH demonstrating RADIOACTIVE PROPERTY of the RADIOMITE INSOLES, in all sizes, for Ladies, Gentlemen & Children, per pair **5/6**

Radiomite Pads:
7 ins. x 5 ins. 5/6
12 ins. x 7 ins. 12/6
Body Belts 25/-

Postage free

RADIOACTIVITY, the most potent curative factor in such famous Spas as BATH, GASTEIN, and BADEN-BADEN, can be applied conveniently and continuously by wearing a pair of RADIOMITE INSOLES, containing the equivalent radioactivity of many hundreds of litres of the most active Spa Waters.—Indicated for all conditions where RADIOACTIVITY is of proven efficacy, namely:

RHEUMATISM and all Neuralgic and Gouty Affections, ARTERIO SCLEROSIS, BLOOD PRESSURE, Defective Circulation (Chilblains and Cold Feet).

The continuous irradiation provided by RADIOMITE INSOLES stimulates muscle and nerve tissues. They are invaluable to MOTORISTS, GOLFERS, and DANCERS. All Radiomite Products contain actual RADIUM in the perfectly disseminated state in which it occurs in nature, and are GUARANTEED PERMANENTLY RADIOACTIVE. INVIGORATING and DELIGHTFUL TO WEAR.

Testimonials and full particulars sent on application to Dept. L.N.,

THE RADIOMITE CO., Ltd., 49, Parker Street, KINGSWAY, W.C.2

FOOT'S ADJUSTABLE REST-CHAIR

AN IDEAL EASY CHAIR THAT CAN BE INSTANTLY CHANGED INTO A SEMI OR FULL LENGTH COUCH.

THE "BURLINGTON."



Automatic
Adjustable
Back.

Simply press a button and the back declines or automatically rises. Release the button and the back is instantly locked. The sides open outwards, affording easy access. The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations, and when not in use it slides under the seat.

Catalogue
C7 of
Adjustable
Chairs
Post Free.

168,
Gt. Portland St.
LONDON, W.1.



ORDER BY POST.

If not convenient to call, order by Post. The book of early Spring modes contains a full range of the latest styles, and will greatly simplify your choice for the season. Write for a copy now, sent post free on request.

Dainty LINGERIE

The dainty 'Undies' and Negligés that Swan & Edgar offer at extremely moderate prices are sure to attract. Beautifully finished and in the most delightful of lingerie shades, choose here, your satisfaction is assured.

NIGHTDRESS

(illustrated on left). Charming Nightdress in heavy quality crêpe-de-Chine, daintily trimmed back and front fine Valenciennes Lace and insertion. Satin ribbon bows on shoulders. In soft lingerie shades of Pink, Sky, Mauve, Lemon and White

42/-

Cami-knickers to match nightdress. The new button leg style. In same colourings as nightdress quoted above

21/9

DRESSING GOWNS

DRESSING GOWN (illustrated above) Smart artificial Silk Broche Dressing Gown, double wrap front, low waisted girdle to tie. In the following attractive colourings: Black/Gold, Rose/Silver, Jade/Silver, Royal/Silver, Lemon/Silver, Mauve/Silver.

35/-

SWAN & EDGAR

PICCADILLY CIRCUS LONDON W.1

Vickery's for all Travel and Motoring Requisites

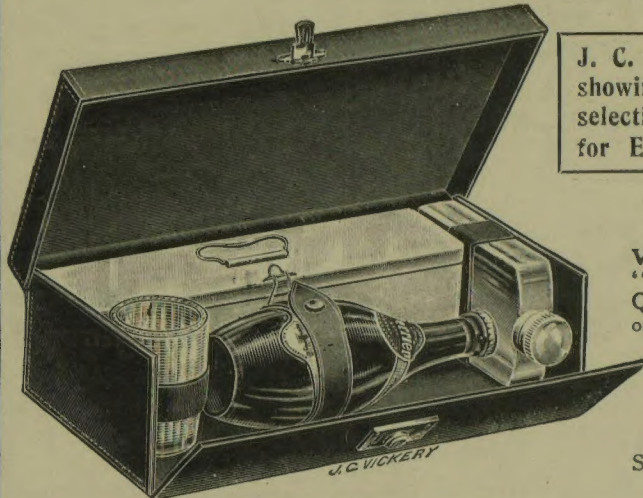
No. H 1127

Finest Quality 24 in. Tan Leather Suit Case, lined Leather and fitted with Engine-Turned Solid Sterling Silver Toilet Set as shown.

24 x 15½ x 8 in.

Only £28 10s.

Wonderful Value.

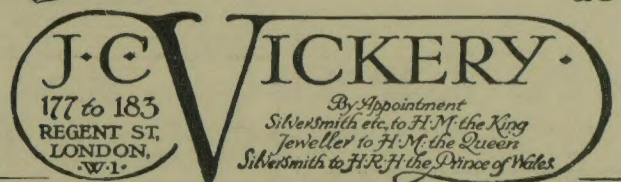


J. C. Vickery is now showing a charming selection of Novelties for EASTER GIFTS.

No. H 1142

Vickery's Popular "Snack" Case—Quite the thing for Car or Train journey. Solid Leather Case, with Biscuit and Sandwich Box, Whisky Flask, Bottle of Perrier, 2 Glass Tumblers.

Size 13½ x 6½ x 4 in., £5 5s.



"All this touched the imagination of every man who had in his composition any unusually strong admixture of the universal human passion—love of the past."
ARNOLD BENNETT in "Ricey-man Steps."



DECORATE YOUR HOME WITH "NELL GWYNN" CANDLES

BE the room what it may—a setting where quaint old prints bring out the sombre softness of antique oak, a beautiful harmony of mellow mahogany and rich carpets, a scheme of toned gilt of the French periods, or just a portion of an utility 1925 home—it can be made more appealing and alluring with "Nell Gwynn" Old World Candles. They set the seal of charm; they are the mark of personal artistry; they complete a picture of perfect taste, as can only these candles, made by a firm whose craftsmanship is a three-century tradition.

Once "Nell Gwynn" Candles are taken into the decorative scheme, you will not care to lose the finishing touch they impart. Their beauty is not ephemeral. If necessary, in order to renew the lustre, they may be gently rubbed with a soft, damp cloth. The inconvenience of shades is obviated. They burn with a steady light—without smoke, without odour. In all respects has modern science improved the art of the 17th century craftsman.

"Nell Gwynn" Candles are packed and priced as follows:

Long (12 ins.)	Medium (10 ins.)	Short (8 ins.)
4 in box	4 in box	4 in box
2/9 per box	2/3 per box	1/9 per box
2 in box	2 in box	2 in box
1/6 per box	1/3 per box	1/- per box

THERE is a list of colours below. Some will harmonise with every scheme of furnishing; all fill a definite need. "Nell Gwynn" Candles can be obtained from high-class stores.

A free Booklet "Lights of other days," giving the story of "Nell Gwynn" Candles, will be sent on request.

TWENTY-ONE ART COLOURS:
1. Light Pearl Grey; 2. Dark Pearl Grey; 3. Electric Blue; 4. Sky Blue; 5. Light Blue; 6. Dark Blue; 7. Jade Green; 8. Peacock Green; 9. Apple Green; 10. Sulphur Green; 11. Sulphur Yellow; 12. Maize Yellow; 13. Old Gold; 14. Blush Pink; 15. Pink; 16. Old Rose; 17. Rose; 18. Red; 19. Dragon's Blood; 20. Assyrian Red; 21. Royal Purple.

"Nell Gwynn" Candles are a new product. Most high-class stores have them, but if you experience any difficulty, send your remittance covering your requirements and stating sizes, colours and packings you desire direct to the makers at the address below. Goods are post free in the U.K., but extra postage must be sent to cover Colonial and foreign orders.

"NELL GWYNN" Antiqué CANDLES.

J.C. & J. Field, Ltd., Soap and Candle Manufacturers, (Dept 23H) London, S.E.1 Estd. 1642 in the reign of Charles I.

GRACEFUL AND BECOMING TEA GOWN ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR MATRONS

"OLGA."

Matron's Tea Frock in good quality silk marocain, specially designed for full figures, depicting the apron front and gauged shoulders, daintily trimmed fringe and lined silk to waist.

In Amethyst, Navy, Brown, Black, etc.

Special Price 8½ Gns.

MODEL PARADE of CORSETS

On Monday, March 23, until March 27 From 11 to 12 Noon and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE DEBENHAMS, LIMITED VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET LONDON W.1



Sent on Approval.

MONTE CARLO. GRAND HOTEL

LUXURY WITH COMFORT
AND REFINEMENT.

EXTENSIVELY IMPROVED
AND ENLARGED.

ENTIRELY REFURNISHED.

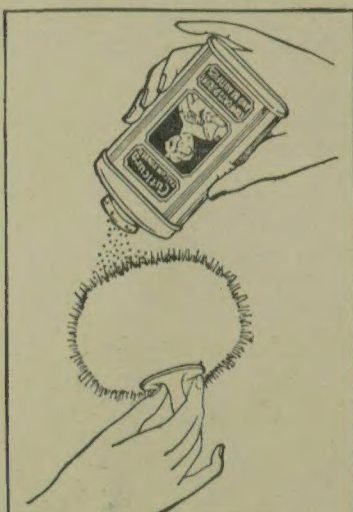
NEW RESTAURANT AND
GRILL-ROOM.—FAMOUS CHEF
MAGNIFICENT BALL-ROOM.

FIRST-CLASS ORCHESTRAS

THÉS DANSANTS.
SOIRÉES DE GALA.

Opened Dec. 1, 1924.

FRED T. PAMMENT, General Manager.



Cuticura Talcum

Is a delicately medicated, anti-septic, deodorizing powder ideal for both children and adults. It is cooling and refreshing and imparts a pleasing fragrance leaving the skin sweet and wholesome.

Soap 1s., Talcum 1s. 3d., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.
Sold everywhere. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C. 1.
Cuticura Products Are Reliable.

Let the "Big Six" Help You When You Go to Paris

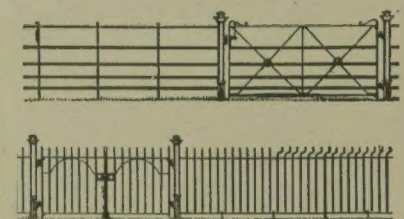
At the Paris offices of "The Illustrated London News," "The Sketch," "The Sphere," "The Tatler," "Eve," "The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," 13 and 15, Rue Taitbout, Boulevard des Italiens, there is a comfortable reading-room where current and back copies of all the "Big Six" publications may be read. In addition, advice and information will gladly be given free of charge on hotels, travel, amusements, shops, and the despatch of packages to all countries throughout the world.

NICE. Astoria Hotel

Recent and modern construction. Every comfort, full South, large garden.

MODERATE TERMS. A. UHRING, Prop.

Iron FENCING



BAYLISS, Catalogue Free.
And Cannon St., London, E.C. **JONES & BAYLISS, LTD.,**
WOLVERHAMPTON.



LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S
AIREDALES
The Best Remedy
against Cat Burglars
Specially Trained for house
protection against burglars; best
guards for ladies living or walking
alone; safe children, not quarrel-
some; from 10 Gns.; pups, 5 Gns.;
large selection on view daily. Trains
every 15 mins. from Waterloo.
"Clock House," Weybridge (near
Brooklands) Surrey, Tel. Byfleet 274

Mentone. HOTEL D'ORIENT & D'ANGLETERRE

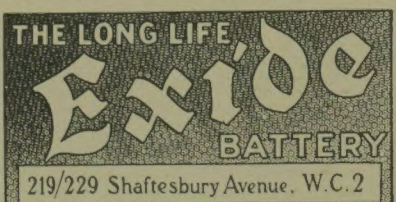
Well-known first-class English Family Hotel.
One of Mentone's finest. Central, in large, quiet
Garden. Full South, Modern, Spacious. Sixty
Suites (all self-contained). Motor Car.

Renowned Cuisine and Attendance. Restaurant.

GREY HAIR HINDES HAIR TINT

tints grey or faded hair
any natural shade de-
sired—brown, dark-
brown, light brown, or
black. It is permanent
and washable, has no
grease, and does not
burn the hair. It is
used by over a million
people. Medical certificate accompanies
each bottle. Of all Chemists, Stores and Hairdressers.
2/6 the Flask.

HINDES, Ltd., 1, Tabernacle Street, City, London.



For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c. Goddard's Plate Powder

Sold everywhere 6d 1/2 2/6 & 4/6.

G. Goddard & Sons, Station Street, Leicester.

OUR ANAGLYPH MASK COUPON.

Please send me One Anaglyph Viewing-Mask. I enclose stamps [Three-halfpence, Inland; or Twopence-halfpenny, Foreign] to cover Postage.

Name.....

Address.....

To THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
(ANAGLYPH) 15, ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2
I.L.N. 21.3.1925.

SIR HENRY LUNN, LTD.
PALESTINE AND EGYPT.
49 Gns. Holy Land only, 60 Gns. Palestine,
Egypt, Patmos, Smyrna, Constantinople,
Athens, etc.
"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH."
Tunis, Carthage, Biskra, Algiers, etc., 49 Gns.
Accompanied by P. G. BOYLE, F.R.G.S.
£9 19 6 14 DAYS' GOLF, BEL-
GIAN COAST, inclusive of
Rail and Hotels.
£15 4 6 SWISS RIVIERA.
14 DAYS MONTREUX,
inclusive of Rail and Hotels.
£15 1 0 GRAND HOTEL, BRUN-
NEN, LAKE of LUCERNE
14 DAYS, Rail and Hotels.
Illustrated Booklet, post free.
ST. ENDSLEIGH GARDENS, LONDON, N.W.1

LIBERTY CRETONNES FOR THE SPRING

THE BEST
DESIGNS
IN THE MOST
BEAUTIFUL
COLOURINGS

FROM 2/6 AYARD
31" WIDE

NEW PATTERNS
POST FREE

LIBERTY & CO REGENT ST.
LONDON, W.1



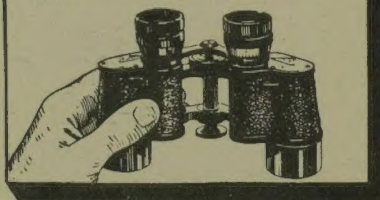
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS

are the glasses for every racegoer
and will last a lifetime. Goerz
Trieder Binoculars are the lightest
and most pleasingly designed of
modern prism binoculars. Perfect
adjustment—large field—brilliant
and sharp definition—no eye-strain.

You want a large field for racing.
THE NEW GOERZ MAGON
(illustrated below) gives a field of
view of 150 yards at 1,000 yards' dis-
tance. Price in leather sling case,
£12 12 0

Get Goerz Binoculars—the world's
best.

Obtainable from all Opticians.
Illustrated Lists from
PEELING and VAN NECK, Ltd.
Sole Goerz Distributors:
4-6, Holborn Circus, London, E.C. 1

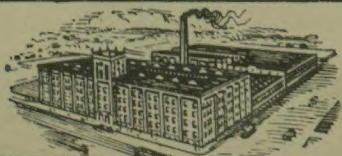


HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

Gives quick relief from Asthma,
Catarrh, Colds, etc.
4/6 a tin at all chemists.

Oakey's "WELLINGTON" LIQUID Metal Polish

For Cleaning and Polishing all Metals (including
Silver) and Glass (Windows, Mirrors, &c.) Sold in
Tins, 3d., 4d., 7d. and 1/3.
Also in 1/2, 1 and 1 gallon Cans.
Wellington Emery & Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.



ESTABLISHED
1858
THE HOME OF
W.C. MACDONALD INC.
MONTREAL, CANADA
LARGEST INDEPENDENT TOBACCO
MANUFACTURERS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

British Consols Cigarettes

Mild, Sweet Old Virginia

You can get **British Consols** on any Liner of C.P.R.—ANCHOR DONALDSON—CANADIAN G.M.—WHITE STAR—DOMINION

Begins on Monday.

ECONOMY WEEK

March 23 to March 28

SILK Dressing Gown of Crêpe Ondule, as sketch. Plain wrap shape which ties on left side, with three-quarter length sleeves. In becoming shades of Orchid, Nattier Blue, Cinnamon, Salmon, Light Royal and Almond Green. **40/-**
Economy Week Price

SHOE OFFER



155 E.W.—Glance Court Shoe, as illustration, New model last. Paris toe.
Economy Week Price **14/9**

DICKINS & JONES

London's Fashion Centre LTD
REGENT STREET W.1

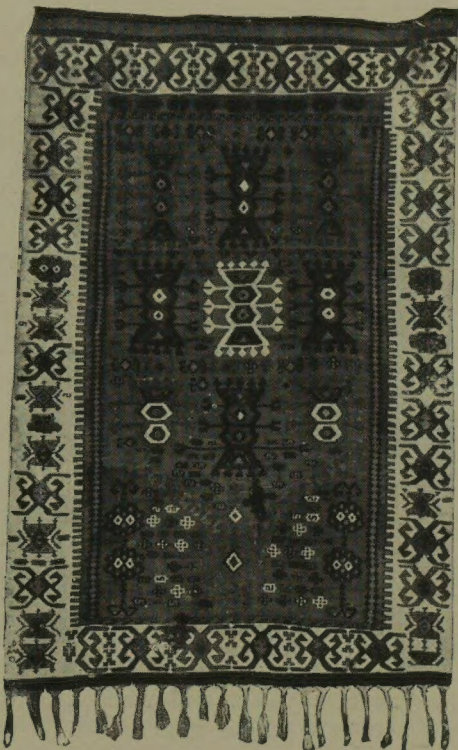
Harvey Nichols

of Knightsbridge

KHELM RUGS

Pileless Rugs in most attractive old colourings, which can be used as Floor Rugs, Couch Covers and Portière Hangings.

The variety of sizes is very large, as the following few examples show:—



3 ft. 2 ins. x 2 ft. 8 ins.	-	29/6	11 ft. 1 ins. x 5 ft. 5 ins.	£6 15 0
4 ft. 6 ins. x 2 ft. 10 ins.	-	32/6	14 ft. 9 ins. x 5 ft. 4 ins.	£6 15 0
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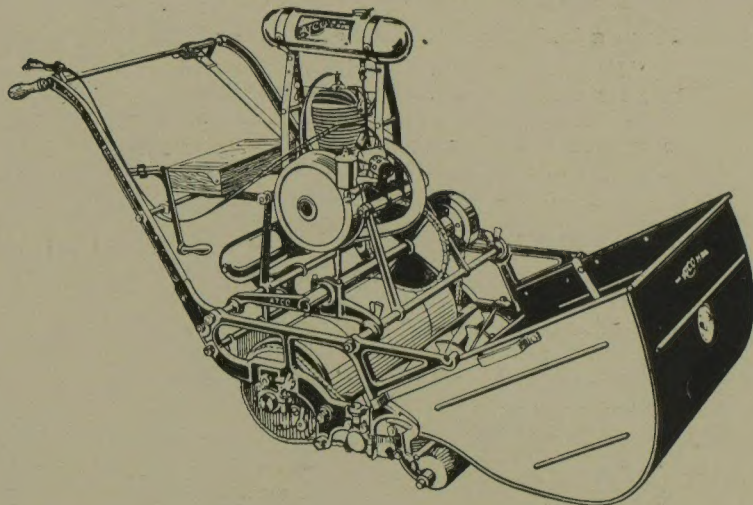
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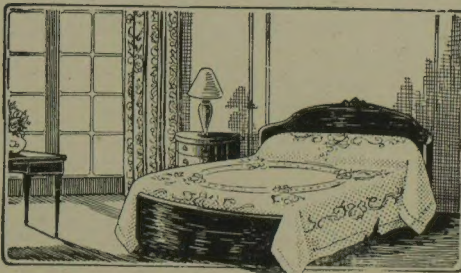
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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1925.

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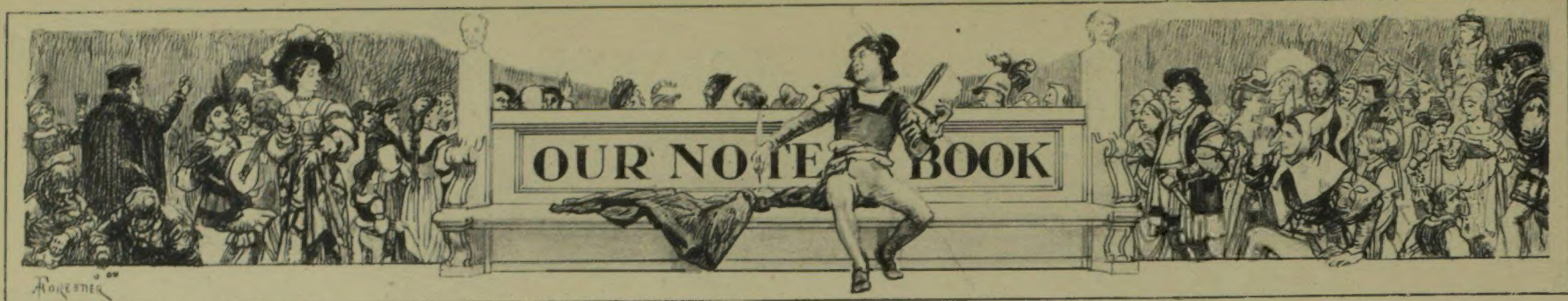


A PICTURE SENT BY TELEPHONE WIRES: A "PICTOGRAM" OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE DRIVING TO THE CAPITOL, TRANSMITTED FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK IN SEVEN MINUTES—(INSET) HIS FACE, SHOWING THE SCREEN USED.

The remarkable progress made in the new method of transmitting pictures over the telephone wires is well shown in this photograph, which was published in the New York papers within an hour of its having been taken in Washington. The actual transmission occupied only seven minutes. The photograph shows Mr. Coolidge, with his wife and Senator Curtis, leaving the White House, on March 4, to drive in procession along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, for his inauguration as

elected President of the United States. An illustration of the ceremony itself appears on page 472 of this number. The small inset portion of the above photograph, giving the President's head on an enlarged scale, is of technical interest as showing the screen effect which is an important part of the process. Some examples of kindred pictograms, also taken in America, were reproduced in our issue of June 7 last year.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY CENTRAL PRESS.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

AMONG the strange and stiff antics of the rather antiquated art of party journalism is the duty laid upon a good party man of trying to disagree with his opponents when they have the impudence to agree with him. He not only has to insist that they are wrong; he has to deny their right to be right. Even when you have to admit that your antagonist is talking sense, even when you pride yourself on talking exactly the same sense, you have to deny that it is sensible of him to talk sense. Or you deny that it is sense in the same sense; or sense in the true sense of the word. More often you simply imply that it is inconsistent and irrational in him to talk sense, because it is his whole duty and high function in the State to talk nonsense. It is his business to be wrong; it is his business to be beaten; he is the invisible playmate, who sides with the Frenchman and never can win. That he should suddenly side with his own country, or win the approval of his own critics, is regarded as a form of cheating. Twice lately I have noticed a party leader saying things that any sensible person would say, but not allowed by the Opposition Press to say them, because he was not supposed to be a sensible person. One was when Mr. Baldwin pointed out the appalling peril of directly declaring war on all Trade Unionists at the very moment when we are supposed to be persuading them not to be Bolsheviks. The other was when Mr. George Lansbury said in effect that the dole was a deplorable necessity, because every man in the world ought to grow up expecting to work. But the conventional journalists, instead of agreeing with Mr. Lansbury, sneered at him for agreeing with them.

Well, that way of working against Bolshevism will have its Nemesis; the Nemesis of all nonsense, which is neglect. A new generation will go straight to the problems and forget all about the party quarrels. If we want to know what the future will be like, so far as anybody can know it, we must begin at the springs of thought and theory, the sources of the river, and not merely potter about in the swamps where it straggles away into its last labyrinthine delta of lobbying and intrigue. We must consider what ideas there are in the world at present, and in what way they are likely to mould the future. Now Mr. George Lansbury, whether consciously or not, really touched on one of the most important of these intellectual conflicts, which so often precede political and even military conflicts. And the position which he took up upon that matter was that of a conservative or a traditionalist; or, as some on the other side would say, of a Tory.

The controversy I mean has nothing to do with Socialism or Capitalism. It is a question about the nature of human life, even of ideal human life, which cuts across all these things and would probably divide Socialism into two camps. It is something which some speculators have already begun to discuss under the name of "The Leisure State." It is something which was suggested, perhaps, in the title and work of Mr. H. G. Wells called "The World Set Free." It does not mean the world set free from the sceptre or the sabre; it means the world set free from the spade and the ploughshare. It means that it might be possible so to organise machinery that the whole life of man on the earth should be one of leisure and not of labour. I will not pretend to discuss whether it would be mechanically possible. But it is time we began to discuss whether it is morally desirable. I am entirely at one with the Socialists in wishing to

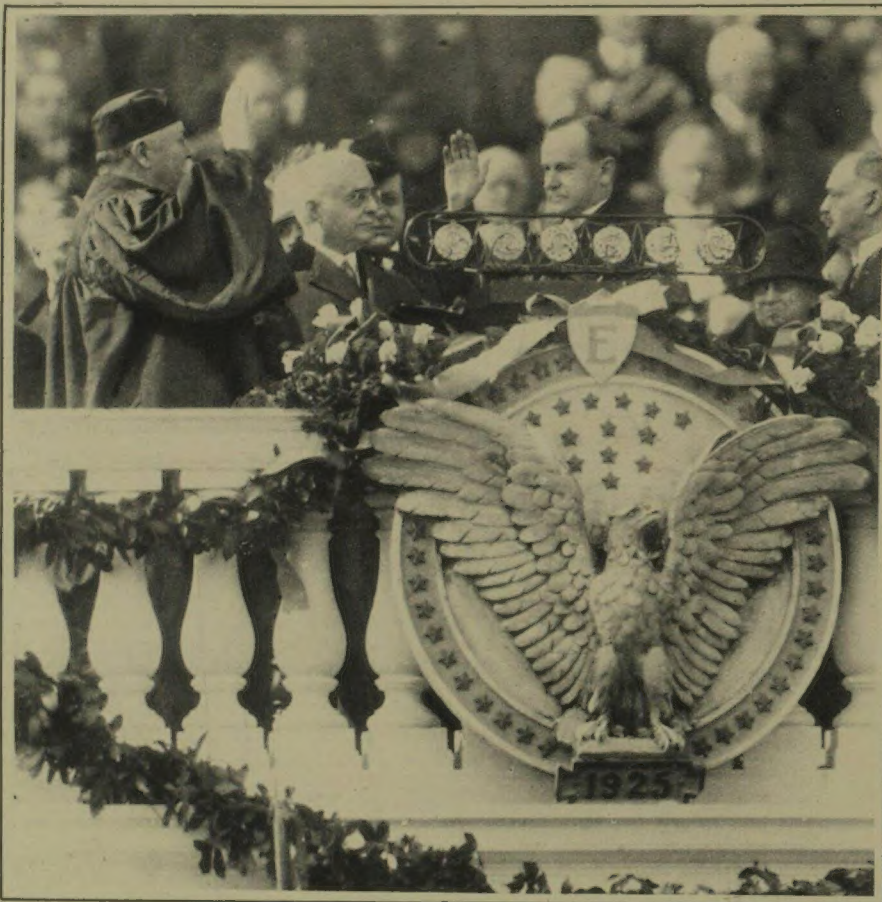
give most men less work and some men more work. But the abstract question propounded here is not that question; it is whether, if we could, we would give nobody any work. It assumes for the sake of argument the dark and dubious principle that labour-saving devices will save labour. It asks whether, even then, we always want to save labour. We talk of paying too much for labour; should we or should we not pay too much for idleness?

Many of the idealists can only conceive an idle humanity as an ideal humanity. They talk as if no man could ever rest until he reached Utopia; or as if a really long holiday were something like heaven, utterly distant and divine. Their social philosophy is that of the hearty and humorous epitaph of the charwoman, who had gone to do nothing for ever and ever. But even now it is by no means certain that those who are not charwomen really become any more hearty and humorous by doing nothing for

Many a modern man has lived by the Gospel of Work, when it meant the spirit that will always work against the Gospel. A great deal of harm has been done by setting up these oily machines as models for mankind. I would not point to these ideal industrious men; I would turn away men's eyes from the painful picture of the Industrious Apprentice; I would veil their faces lest they should be disturbed by the repulsive appearance of the man who Attended These Classes and Is Making Big Money. Now. I would hastily remove this deplorable person; but I would gently remind the Utopians that he is not the only kind of person who is deplorable.

Now, the Leisure State exists already. It can be seen represented at any sort of function such as is called a State Banquet or a State Ball. The World Set Free exists already. It exists in the world that specially claims to call itself the world. It exists in the world which Socialists and Utopians specially claim to call worldly. We are in a position even now to judge pretty well, in a general fashion, what is the effect on human beings of having nothing particular to do. The "world" is already set free, if that is freedom; but is it exactly what the Utopians want to demand as freedom? It is undoubtedly an idle society, but is it an ideal society? Is Utopia to be found in Belgravia any more than in Bohemia? Are the rich all good or better than anybody else? Are they all clever or cleverer than anybody else? Are they even all free and happy, or all freer and happier than anybody else? And though there are good and clever and free and happy people among the idle rich, as there are among the idle poor, not to mention the industrious poor, I think it is broadly true that most of us have found that the most sincere and sensible people were people who earned their own living. I agree therefore with Mr. Lansbury in differing from those who would perpetuate eternal unemployment combined with universal doles, and who call that ignominious combination The World Set Free.

But there is another strong objection which I, one of the laziest of all the children of Adam, have against the Leisure State. Those who think it could be done argue that a vast machinery using electricity, water-power, petrol, and so on, might reduce the work imposed on each of us to a minimum. It might, but it would also reduce our control to a minimum. We should ourselves become parts of a machine, even if the machine only used those parts once a week. The machine would be our master; for the machine would produce our food, and most of us could have no notion of how it was really being produced. A free man would rather be a peasant rising at dawn to put in more work on his own field. In other words, in the social formula to which we are all accustomed, the peasant has control over the means of production. The occasional adjunct to the intermittent machine would have no control whatever over the means of production. He might have more control over his own leisure, but less over his own life. Machinery organised in that fashion would have to be organised from an official centre; and could no more be controlled by its adjuncts than the tiniest of the little wheels can wind up a watch. The leisured persons might be many things in their long hours of leisure. It is not impossible, by the parallel of plutocracy, that they might be profligates, perverts, drug-takers, dram-drinkers, pessimists, and suicides. But they might also be poets and artists and philosophers. They would not be citizens.



MR. COOLIDGE INAUGURATED AS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: TAKING THE OATH ADMINISTERED BY CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT (ON LEFT) AT THE CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON (SHOWING THE MICROPHONES THAT TRANSMITTED HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS, THROUGH LOUD-SPEAKERS, TO THE ENORMOUS CROWD).

Mr. Calvin Coolidge was inaugurated, on March 4, as President of the United States, by virtue of his election last November by an overwhelming majority. The Bible used was one from which, when five years old, he had read to his grandfather. In his inaugural address, delivered immediately after taking the oath, he said: "Our country . . . ought to be a balanced force, intensely modern, and capable of defence by sea, by land, beneath the surface of the sea, and in the air; but it should be so conducted that all the world may see in it not a menace, but an instrument of security and peace." He repeated his desire to see the United States participate in the Permanent Court of International Justice. "America," he concluded, "seeks no earthly empire built on blood and force. No ambition, no temptation lures her to the thought of foreign dominions. The legions which she sends forth are armed not with the sword but with the Cross. She cherishes no purpose save to merit the favour of Almighty God."

Photograph by Topical.

ever and ever. A vast amount of stuffy and sentimental humbug has been uttered in favour of the Gospel of Work. As it was said that Carlyle talked a great deal in praise of silence, it may also be respectfully affirmed that he idled away a great deal of his time meditating on the virtues of labour. Work is not necessarily good for people; overwork is very bad for people; and both often begin with a bad motive and come to a bad end. Many a modern industrialist has prided himself on being as industrious as he was industrial. And it meant little more than that he was ready to sweat himself, as well as his neighbours, when he wanted to swindle his neighbours.

adjunct to the intermittent machine would have no control whatever over the means of production. He might have more control over his own leisure, but less over his own life. Machinery organised in that fashion would have to be organised from an official centre; and could no more be controlled by its adjuncts than the tiniest of the little wheels can wind up a watch. The leisured persons might be many things in their long hours of leisure. It is not impossible, by the parallel of plutocracy, that they might be profligates, perverts, drug-takers, dram-drinkers, pessimists, and suicides. But they might also be poets and artists and philosophers. They would not be citizens.

OUR ANAGLYPHS.

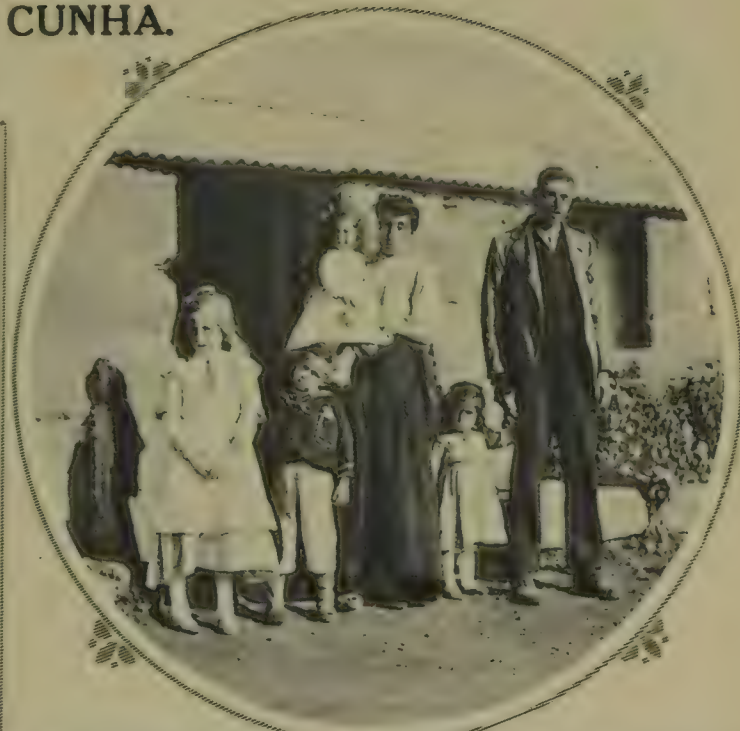
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ASKING FOR AN ANNUAL MAIL: TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING THE LATE SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON'S LAST VOYAGE, IN THE "QUEST."



THE SCOUTS OF TRISTAN DA CUNHA, "BRITAIN'S LONELIEST ISLAND": SCOUT MARR (LEFT) OF THE "QUEST," PRESENTING THE ISLAND TROOP WITH A FLAG FROM THE CHIEF SCOUT, SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL.



"THE PEOPLE HAVE ALL INTER-MARRIED, SO THAT EVERYONE IS RELATED": A TYPICAL FAMILY ON TRISTAN DA CUNHA, THE LONELY ISLAND OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.



PRIMITIVE TRANSPORT METHODS ON TRISTAN DA CUNHA, WHICH IS 1500 MILES FROM CAPE TOWN, AND IS "CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD FOR TWO YEARS AT A TIME": A YOKE OF OXEN AT WORK.



WITH ROOF-BEAMS MADE FROM WRECKS, THE SCARCITY OF WHICH EVENTS HAS CAUSED HOUSING DIFFICULTIES! A TYPICAL COTTAGE ON THE ISLAND OF TRISTAN DA CUNHA.



"THE ISLAND WOMEN ARE VERY CLEVER AT KNITTING AND SPINNING": A BUSY GROUP ON TRISTAN DA CUNHA, WHERE THE OLD HAND SPINNING-WHEEL IS STILL USED.



HOME TEXTILE INDUSTRY ON THE LONELY ISLAND OF TRISTAN DA CUNHA, WHICH IS PETITIONING FOR AN ANNUAL MAIL: A BUSY GROUP OF ISLAND WOMEN ENGAGED IN CARDING WOOL.

Life on Tristan da Cunha, "Britain's loneliest island" far out in the South Atlantic, 1500 miles from Cape Town, and still further from South America on the other side, has been vividly described by the Rev. Martyn Rogers, the missionary who reached Southampton a few days ago, with his wife and child, on his return from a three-years' residence on the island. "When we arrived," he said, "the people were suffering from lack of food, and before we left we had lived fifteen months on potatoes and meat. The 140 inhabitants went without meat so that we could have it, and existed on potatoes and fish. They have signed a petition to the King to send an annual mail, and I am going to present this to the Government." At present the island is cut off from the world for two years at a time, though formerly a war-ship arrived regularly

every year. Mr. Rogers describes the islanders as "very lovable, peaceable and law-abiding. There is no nursing or medical assistance. They live in stone houses with a roof of tufts of grass, and several of the older houses have been boarded with beams from wrecked ships. The women are very clever at knitting and spinning. They will work for you by exchanging service for food. They will even barter their own children, for sometimes they suffer terribly from starvation." The missionary and his wife were Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster to the Tristan Boy Scouts. "At church," writes Mr. Rogers, "the Scouts all paraded in such uniform as is not worn out, bringing the flag the 'great B.-P.' himself presented to them. They are immensely proud of it. Scout Marr, of 'Quest' Expedition fame, handed it to them himself."

"A Survival of Totemism": Clan Heraldry—and the Kilt.

"THE ROMANTIC STORY OF THE HIGHLAND GARB AND THE TARTAN." By J. G. MACKAY, M.B.E.*

AS each Highland clan has its banner, its slogan, and its rallying tunes, marches, quicksteps and laments, so each has a tartan peculiar to itself; its heraldry, a pattern cunningly contrived and worked in wool "of a kind extremely valuable" coloured with such intriguing dyes as tops of currant bush and alum, blackberry and gall-nuts, cup moss, tops of heather, rue root, dandelion and sundew. Mr. Mackay realised the fact when he was in the tartan trade. "On one occasion, while getting up a book of patterns," he writes, "I started to arrange them in the order of the map, beginning at the north. That did not please me; so I thought they would look better placed by the arrangement of designs. To my surprise, I found that I had unconsciously placed them by their families. I then proceeded to arrange them so, and found that all the bigger septs were each designed from the one parent pattern. I was, however, puzzled by two which did not fit in with the others of the same stock, but on examination I found that these were founded on the Black Watch, and therefore must be modern. On further investigation, I found that quite a number of present-day patterns were so designed, some of which I knew to be the work of the reckless manufacturers of 1822 on the occasion of the visit of King George IV. Here, then, I had made an important discovery—the old clan tartans were not a haphazard affair after all, but a beautifully designed system of clan heraldry": as one authority has it, "a survival of totemism"!

Hunting tartans are but a variant of those which distinguish the clans and the septs, the families descending from a common stock. "Those clans who wore bright colours, finding them too glaring and unsuitable for hunting and everyday wear, fell upon the plan of making them more sombre and consequently more serviceable, by making the larger squares of darker colours, but retaining the arrangement of

was devised when the clan companies were embodied into a regiment and wore the red coat. "They had to adopt one pattern of tartan; then the difficulty arose as to which one they were to choose. The Colonel, the Earl of Crawford, being a Lowlander, had no tartan of his own, but was educated in Inveraray, under the care of the Earl of Argyll, and would naturally favour the Campbell, of which there were three companies in the regiment. As is well known, the Campbells were not *persona grata*

only form of it was the belted plaid, being kilt and plaid in one. An Englishman named Rawlinson, manager of the iron works at Glengarry, Inverness-shire, it was said, finding his Highland labourers so much encumbered by a garment measuring eight yards of double cloth, had taught them to divide it down the middle and sew it in a single width into its present shape." All of which is nonsense. The fact is that the *féileadh beag* is of most respectable age.

"The oldest form of dress which we can find as having been worn in the Highlands was the *léine chròich*, a saffron shirt so called from its being dyed with lichen. It was worn to the knee and pleated closely all the way down, and frequently very richly ornamented"—possibly for reasons akin to those which caused the officers of MacKay's and Munro's Highland regiments, when serving under Gustavus Adolphus in the wars of 1626 and after, to adorn their dress with silver buttons and wear a chain of gold round the neck "to secure for the owner, in case of being wounded or taken prisoner, good treatment, or payment for future ransom."

"Over the *léine chròich* was worn a woollen mantle of different colours, which was the origin of the plaid, and from the colours of which the tartans developed."

As to later phases: Mr. Mackay demonstrates that the kilt was "the garment in use for hunting and other occupations requiring lightness and freedom. . . . The . . . belted plaid was the full dress for warlike purposes, for which it was more suitable, being serviceable for wear through the day and camping at night. . . . After firing, the muskets were thrown to the ground, as they rarely fired a second volley, and, on many occasions, they even stripped themselves of their plaids and jackets, and fought in their shirt-sleeves, as at Blàr-na-léine—a battle

fought between the Frasers and Mac Donalds in 1544, and also at Tippermuir, Sheriffmuir, and Killiecrankie. Many writers would have us believe that they fought



THE TWO OUTER FIGURES WEARING KILT AND SHOULDER-PLAID; THE SECOND FROM THE LEFT WEARING TREWS; THE OTHER WEARING THE BELTED PLAID: FOUR HIGHLANDERS.

This illustration is from a collection of broadsides (in the British Museum, and copied from Campbell's "West Highland Tales") printed in Germany during the Thirty Years' War. It represents MacKay's regiment of Highlanders in the service of Gustavus Adolphus.

Reproduced from "The Romantic Story of the Highland Garb and the Tartan," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publisher, Mr. Eneas Mackay.

with the northern clans, but those latter tartans were too bright to wear with the red coat. What now was to be done? The Earl was not educated in Inveraray for nothing; he knew how the different families of the Campbells were distinguished by their colours, the Argyll having one white line running through the set, Breadalbane two yellow, Cawdor a red and pale blue, Loudon a white and yellow, Mac Arthur, who claims to be the oldest branch, two yellow. What was done, then, was to take away all those distinguishing or heraldic lines, and leave the bare bones, and there he had that famous old tartan whose colours have been the grandest blazon in our country's escutcheon. . . . When, afterwards, other regiments were raised, this pattern was adopted as the Government pattern, and the same heraldic idea employed by distinguishing lines being re-inserted."

Other tartans also changed at times. "Sir George Mac Kenzie, writing in 1659, says that 'the second son of Robertson of Struan got the name Skene for killing a wolf in Stocket Forest by a durk in the King's presence. Skene means a durk in Irish.' The Skene tartan is, therefore, a variation of the Robertson tartan from which it has been designed."

"On another occasion, at a stag hunt in the Highlands, the King was attacked by an infuriated stag, when he was rescued by Mac Kenzie of Kintail, for which the Mac KENZIES carry on their arms a stag's head with the motto, 'Cuidich an Rìgh,' Help the King."

"At another time a Mac Pherson rescued the King from a similar danger, and, as a distinction for the act, the King conferred upon him the privilege of blending the Royal Stewart tartan with that of the Mac Pherson, which can be easily distinguished in the clan tartan."

Here let it be understood that it is by no means only of tartans that Mr. Mackay has much that is engrossing to say. He discusses the Highland garb in all its aspects—plaid, kilt, belted plaid, bonnet, hose and shoes, sporan; and trews: "breeches and stockings all in one piece"—with its allied flags and pipes and arms; and, also at length, the notorious Disarming Act and proscription of the Highland dress, the *Vestiarium Scoticum*, issued at the instance of those brothers Hay Allan, who called themselves John Sobieski Stuart and Charles Edward Stuart, grandsons of Prince Charlie.

Especially is he eager to prove the antiquity of the kilt as a garment distinct from the belted plaid, to confound those who believe that the *féileadh beag* was invented by an eighteenth-century Englishman aided and abetted by an army tailor rejoicing in the name of Parkinson.

"The story was that, previous to 1728, the kilt as a separate garment did not exist, and that the



THE ORIGIN OF THE PLAID AND OF THE KILT: THE COLOURED "MANTLE" AND THE *LEINE CHRÒICH* (SAFFRON SHIRT).

From M'Ian's "Costumes of the Clans of Scotland." Reproduced from "The Romantic Story of the Highland Garb and the Tartan," by Courtesy of the Author and of the Publisher, Mr. Eneas Mackay.

stripes so that they still showed the clan pattern and served the purpose of a uniform." So were the tartans favoured by women. "The ladies of those clans who wore sombre patterns made them suitable for dress purposes by adopting the same method as was taken to design the hunting patterns, viz., by making the larger checks white. Thus, for one purpose, the predominant check was made dark, for the other it was made white."

Military tartans are not, of course, clan tartans proper. That of the Black Watch, for example,

* "The Romantic Story of the Highland Garb and the Tartan," By J. G. Mackay, M.B.E., J.P. Portree. With an Appendix by Lieut.-Colonel Norman Macleod, C.M.G., D.S.O., Dealing with the Kilt in the Great War. (Eneas Mackay, Stirling.)



RIVAL OF THE KILT AND SHOULDER-PLAID AND OF GREATER VALUE IN WAR: THE BELTED PLAID.

From M'Ian's "Costumes of the Clans of Scotland." Reproduced from "The Romantic Story of the Highland Garb and the Tartan," by Courtesy of the Author and of the Publisher, Mr. Eneas Mackay.

with nothing on but their shirts. This absurd idea arose from the fact that those who stripped themselves . . . were dressed in the *féileadh beag* and shoulder plaid. The latter, being wrapped round the shoulders, would encumber the arms . . . ; whereas, if they had been dressed in the belted plaid, it, being fastened on the left shoulder, and hanging loosely behind, left the arms free. This was the very purpose for which the belted plaid was intended." It was mantle, kilt, and blanket.

It remains but to add that "The Romantic Story of the Highland Garb and the Tartan" never belies its title. None can read it without interest or deny its fascination; and it is admirably illustrated, not only in black-and-white, but in colours.—E. H. G.

A NEW NATIONAL TREASURE: THE DARNLEY "QUEEN ELIZABETH."

PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.



A NEW AND MOST IMPORTANT ACQUISITION BY THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY: A PORTRAIT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, PAINTED ABOUT 1575-80, PURCHASED FROM LORD DARNLEY'S COLLECTION AT COBHAM HALL.

The Trustees of the National Gallery have just purchased this fine portrait of Queen Elizabeth, painted on panel about 1575-80, from the Earl of Darnley's collection at Cobham Hall in Kent, the forthcoming sale of which, at Christie's on May 1, will be an event of the art season. Lord Darnley patriotically gave the nation the first option of purchase, and the Trustees also acquired a portrait of Dryden by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The collection was formed mainly by John Bligh, fourth Earl of Darnley, who was a great patron of the fine arts, and a friend of Reynolds, Gainsborough, and

Hoppner. He bought many pictures at the dispersal of the famous Orleans Gallery. It is interesting to recall in this connection that there has been much correspondence in the "Times" of late concerning two portraits of Queen Elizabeth in Italy, one in a corridor connecting the Pitti and Uffizi Palaces at Florence, and the other in the Gallery of Fine Arts at Siena. It was suggested that possibly the authorities at Florence might be willing to exchange their "Elizabeth" for some other picture of more interest to Italians, but various possible objections to this course have been foreseen.

AKIN TO THE GREAT BURIED CITY RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN NEVADA: RUINS OF PUEBLO BONITO, NEW MEXICO.

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"A PRE-COLUMBIAN VILLAGE" OF UNKNOWN DATE IN NORTH-WEST NEW MEXICO: PART OF THE EXCAVATED SECTION OF PUEBLO BONITO, WITH ROUND KIVAS OF THE TYPE RECENTLY FOUND AT THE BURIED CITY OF PUEBLO GRANDE DE NEVADA.



"BOTH A COUNCIL CHAMBER AND A RELIGIOUS SANCTUARY": A CIRCULAR KIVA—ONE OF OVER TWENTY EXCAVATED AT PUEBLO BONITO, WITH A GROUP OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS BESIDE IT.



"A COLOSSAL APARTMENT HOUSE . . . A WHOLE COMMUNITY IN ITSELF": THE EXCAVATED SOUTH-EAST SECTION OF PUEBLO BONITO, SEEN FROM THE NORTH CLIFF OF CHACO CANYON, SHOWING TEN KIVAS.



WITH AN INDIAN BOY STANDING ON THE FLOOR OF AN EARLIER KIVA OF DIFFERENT DESIGN, HIS HEAD AT THE FLOOR LEVEL OF THE LATER STRUCTURE: A KIVA, OR CEREMONIAL ROOM, AT PUEBLO BONITO, INCLUDING A FIREPLACE.

The remarkable ruins of Pueblo Bonito, in New Mexico, described on page 478 in this number, and further illustrated above, are of particular interest just now (as indicated in the preface note to the article) by affording points of comparison with the great discovery in Nevada, announced on March 12. This discovery consists of the buried ruins of a prehistoric city stretching for six miles along a river near St. Thomas, in the south of Nevada, and believed to have been founded from 8000 to 10,000 years ago. So far, only twenty rooms have been excavated there, but enough has been found, it is said, to show that Pueblo Grande de Nevada, as it has been named, is far earlier than the Pueblo period as at present understood. Moreover, the ruins are much further

north and west than any other ancient pueblo (town) yet found. An important feature of the discovery is described as "a number of cylindrical ceremonial rooms dug in the earth—what are known as *kivas*," the floors of which were strewn with ashes of ceremonial fires. In these *kivas*, it will be seen, may be found a link between the Nevada ruins and those of Pueblo Bonito, where there are more than twenty similar structures, many of which are shown in the above photographs. As explained in the article already mentioned, the precise date of the Pueblo Bonito buildings has not yet been determined, but attempts are being made to find a clue by a comparative study of the ring-growths in ancient timber beams found there, and those of living trees several centuries old.

A NEW MEXICO PARALLEL TO THE GREAT NEVADA DISCOVERY.

PUEBLO BONITO, A PRE-COLUMBIAN COMMUNITY BUILDING, WITH ITS "KIVAS."

Abridged from Articles in the "National Geographic Magazine," by NEIL M. JUDD, Leader of the National Geographic Society's Expedition to Pueblo Bonito.

The recent announcement that the buried ruins of a great prehistoric city, six miles long, had been discovered in Southern Nevada, near St. Thomas, promises to throw new light on the early civilisations of North America. The newly discovered city, which has been named Pueblo Grande de Nevada, is believed to have been founded between five and ten thousand years ago, being, therefore, far older than the so-called Pueblo period. The ruins, however, appear to present certain features linking them with those of Pueblo Bonito, in north-western New Mexico, described in the following article. It is especially noted in connection with the Nevada discovery that a number of "kivas"—"cylindrical ceremonial rooms dug in the earth"—were excavated there, and these "kivas" (as shown in the photographs that follow) find their counterpart at Pueblo Bonito, and point to racial kinship, as well as similarity of custom and architecture.

PUEBLO BONITO is a pre-Columbian village, now in ruins, situated in north-western New Mexico. Its exact age is unknown, but there is an increasing hope that this will be closely approximated before our studies have been completed. We might, I believe, assume with some degree of certainty that the village was occupied 1000 years ago. I do not mean to say that Pueblo Bonito was erected, or that it was abandoned, in the year 922 A.D. My thought is that, if it had been possible for us to look down from the cliffs say 800 or 1200 years ago, it is likely we should have seen happy children at play on the housetops, and their elders busy with varied activities in and about the village.



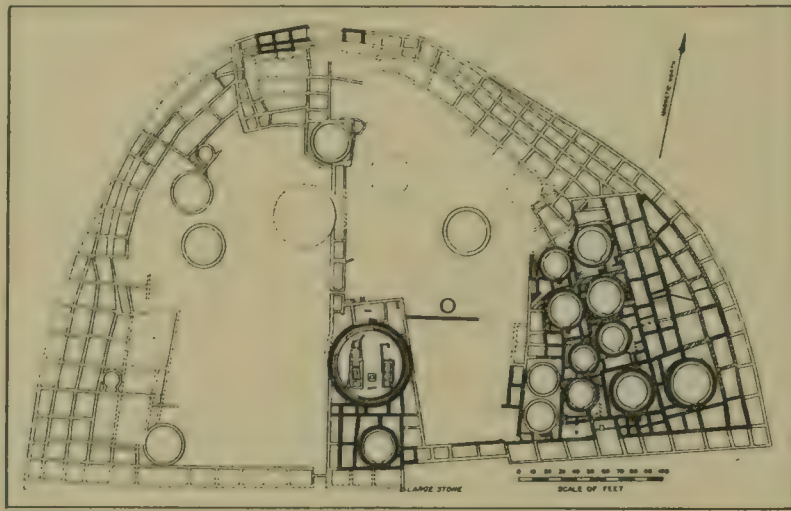
HOW THE ANCIENT BONITIANS REACHED THE TOP OF THE NORTH CANYON WALL: AN OLD TIMBER STAIRWAY (RESTORED) LEADING UP THROUGH A FISSURE IN THE ROCKS TO PUEBLO ALTO, ABOVE PUEBLO BONITO.

Pueblo Bonito is a colossal apartment house, not the first of its kind, but one of the largest and best known at that early period. Its equipment, its furniture, is a bit out of date, to be sure, but many a city dweller of to-day would welcome the freedom of its spacious rooms. This aboriginal village, or pre-Columbian apartment hotel, was a whole community in itself, since it covered a little more than three acres and sheltered between 1200 and 1500 individuals. Roughly speaking, its foundations were approximately equal to those of the United States Capitol. There were more than 300 rooms on its ground floor; its outer walls were four, perhaps five, stories high. Portions of fourth-story walls still stand. Its houses were terraced upwards from two inner plazas or courts, like the magnified seats of an amphitheatre.

Our initial explorations, conducted during the summer of 1921, afford a reasonably accurate view of Pueblo Bonito. The building is semi-circular. It is 310 feet north and south; its south face is 518 feet long. If stood on end this wall would reach to the windows of the Washington Monument. The twenty or more circular kivas (a kiva was both a council chamber and a religious sanctuary) border the two open spaces where public ceremonies were enacted. The clustered dwellings overlooking these courts

furnished seats for gathered spectators, just as the house-tops of Oraibi are now utilised during the Snake Dance and other native dramas.

The ancient Bonitians were agriculturists by choice—permanent habitations were erected only by sedentary, agriculturally inclined peoples—and



WITH ROUND KIVAS LIKE THOSE RECENTLY FOUND IN NEVADA: A GROUND PLAN OF THE GREAT COMMUNITY HOUSE AT PUEBLO BONITO, IN NEW MEXICO. The solid black lines indicate the 1921 excavations of the National Geographic Society, and the hachured lines those of 1922. In the round kivas secret ceremonies were held, and preparations made for public dances in the two open courts.

yet a portion of their food supply was obtained by hunting the deer, the antelope, and the wild turkey. They were true neighbours to each other, and had developed the community spirit to a high degree. Locked doors were unknown in Pueblo Bonito. As an example of the co-operative spirit which prevailed, I would cite the skeleton of a mule deer, fragments of which were found in a dozen different rooms. The animal had been killed by one or more hunters and its flesh distributed among the immediate neighbours.

Construction of Pueblo Bonito was a community enterprise. Gathering the stone, bringing mud and water, and transporting the huge beams that roofed the dwellings were tasks shared by its inhabitants. The garden plots ended by the men folk were considered town property; the whole village united in planting and harvesting the principal food crops. Corn, beans, and squash were raised, but the Bonitians depended also upon seeds from the wild grasses which carpeted their sandy mesas. The village was governed by regularly chosen representatives, who met in the kivas and transacted their business under protection of supernatural beings. We do not know where the original settlers came from; their origin has not yet been traced definitely. Research will determine this in time; but there is another source of information to be drawn upon. I refer to the mythology of inhabited Pueblo villages in New Mexico and Arizona.

Once we possess the outlines of such myths as may still exist, the cultural objects now deeply buried beneath the crumbling walls of the Beautiful Village will take on a new meaning and a new value. With these objects we can retrieve the unwritten records of Pueblo Bonito and establish for this greatest of all our pre-Columbian ruins in the United States its true relationship to the human history of the New World.

Pueblo Bonito guards her age well! The casual observer would unhesitatingly say that no great period of time could have elapsed since this prehistoric apartment house was abandoned; that walls of mere mud and stone could not have stood against the elements for more than a relatively few years. Such superficial opinions fall by the way, however, when the explorer turns his microscope of inquiry upon the ancient structure. Then, and only then, are the evidences of considerable antiquity revealed—archaic pottery and other utensils peculiar only to the prehistoric Pueblo peoples of the south-western

United States; utter lack of any object commonly associated with European civilisation; and, most convincing of all, the vast depth of wind-blown sand and other débris that has accumulated in and about the building since it was deserted. . . . Archæologists studying the pottery and other cultural remains,

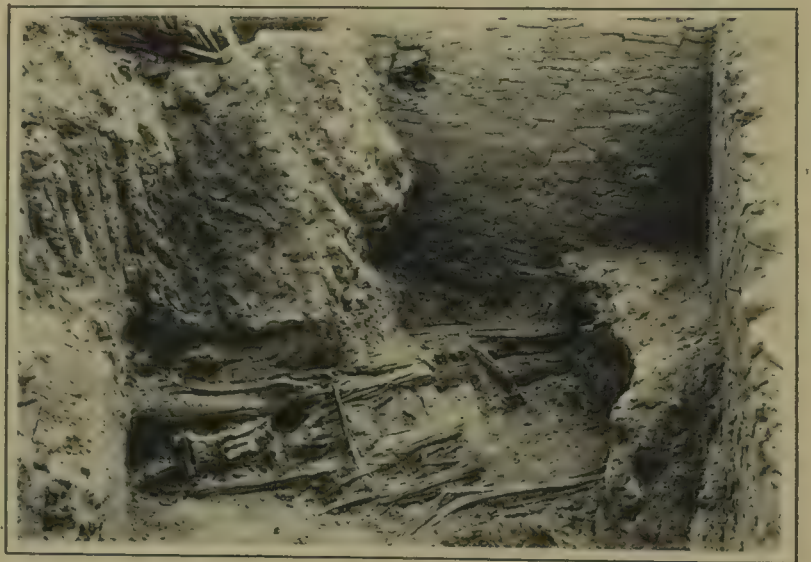
geologists examining the valley deposits and eroded cliffs, dendrologists peering into the life-long secrets of dead and dying trees, have each, working independently along definite lines of inquiry, estimated the abandonment of Pueblo Bonito as about 1000 years ago. But this figure, although reached after careful consideration of certain material facts, is a conjecture. The Bonitians possessed no method of recording time that can be correlated with our own system of time measurement; they had evolved no elaborate calendar, such as had the Maya of Central America.

It remains to be determined, therefore, whether any other possible means may exist for correlating the chronology of this prehistoric culture with that of our own civilisation. Such a means is now being sought by the National Geographic Society's Pueblo Bonito Expedition, and by a very novel method.

The oldest living things in America are its big trees, the sequoias of the Sierra Nevada. The pines and junipers of Arizona and New Mexico are much younger than the sequoias; but, like the latter, they are older than any other living thing in their own neighbourhood. Some of these upland trees are between 400 and 500 years of age, and it is not at all improbable that still older ones may be found. The life history of almost every tree is revealed by its own cross-section, each year's growth being recorded by a new ring.

Certain of these ring series possess individual features that quickly identify them, no matter in what locality they may be found, and these are naturally utilised by the investigator as "keys" to the problem he is seeking to solve. And what is true of living trees is likewise true of dead trees, and beams or roofing timbers from prehistoric ruins, like Pueblo Bonito. From the foregoing it will be obvious that if any overlapping series of annual rings can be discovered—that is, if a given sequence of rings can be found both in a beam from Pueblo Bonito and in a tree still living—it will be possible to date the former with reasonable exactness.

Many mysteries in connection with Pueblo Bonito



WHERE THE RING-GROWTH IN BEAMS OF TIMBER HAS BEEN STUDIED TO DETERMINE THE AGE OF THE RUINS: PUEBLO BONITO—FALLEN REMAINS OF A CEILING AND WALL SUPPORTS IN ONE OF ITS ROOMS.

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remain still to be solved. One of the most tantalising has to do with the manner of disposing of its dead. Excepting two discarded wisdom teeth and the body of an infant, no skeletal material has yet been found.

TO MEET THEIR MAJESTIES: THE ROYAL YACHT CROSSING THE "BAY."

FROM THE DRAWING BY FRANK H. MASON, R.B.A. (COPYRIGHT.)

CROSSING THE BAY OF BISCAY TO
"VICTORIA AND ALBERT"—WITH A
THE FLAGS USUALLY FLOWN

It was good news to hear recently that the King was making splendid progress towards recovery. It was officially announced on the 16th that he would start from London with the Queen on March 19, for Genoa, where their Majesties arranged to meet the Royal Yacht and embark for a cruise, as recommended by the King's medical advisers. The "Victoria and Albert," whose royal cabins were illustrated in our issue of March 7, left Portsmouth,

A MEDITERRANEAN PORT: THE
SMALL DRAWING BELOW SHOWING
WHEN THE KING IS ABOARD.

after refitting, on that date, and had a very stormy passage down the Channel. She called at Gibraltar to coal on her way to Genoa. The flags usually flown when the King is on board, we are informed, are—that of the Admiralty at the fore mast, the Royal Standard at the main mast, the Union Jack at the mizzen mast; and the White Ensign at the stern. There is also a miniature Union Jack on the Jack staff.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



THE SEI-WHALE.

By W. P. Pyecraft, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

THE inhabitants of Portskewett, in Monmouthshire, and of the country for miles round, I gather, will long remember Sunday, March 8, for they gathered in thousands round the carcass of the "Sei-whale" which had been moored to the pier in order that the head and shoulders might be secured next day for the British Museum of Natural History. Its arrival there was shown in *The Illustrated London News* of March 14. This was, indeed, an event of quite exceptional interest, and I venture to think that a further account of the matter will be welcomed here.

The whale was first seen on Feb. 15, in the Severn, swimming up stream, and "blowing." Two days later it stranded itself on a ledge of the Black Rock, Portskewett; and there, at low tide, it lay with its head hanging over one side of the ledge and its tail over the other. Men from the lighthouse, at the next tide, towed it over to the mainland on the Monmouth bank of the river.

It was a male, not fully mature, and measuring 48 ft. in length. The task of severing so huge a carcass behind the paddles was one of considerable difficulty, but it was successfully accomplished by one of the staff of the Museum, Mr. P. Stammwitz, whose task now will be to make a cast of the head and shoulders for the Museum Whale Gallery. Weighing as it does at least six tons, the labour of raising it some 30 ft. to the quay head, and depositing it on a steam-lorry for conveyance to London, was not unattended with risk; yet this, and the still more difficult matter of getting it into position for casting, has been successfully accomplished.

The "Sei-whale," a name bestowed by the Norwegian whalers, is known also as the Northern Rorqual or Rudolphi's Rorqual (*Balaenoptera borealis*), and never exceeds 50 ft. in length. It used to be considered one of the rarest of whales, and was known only from a few individuals stranded on the coasts of Northern Europe at long intervals. The skeleton of the type specimen, taken in the Baltic in 1819, is now in the Berlin Museum, and was described by the Italian naturalist Rudolphi—hence the name "Rudolphi's Whale." But since the establishment of whaling stations near the North Cape this whale has been shown to be a regular visitant to the coast of Finmark. In the Natural History Museum is a specimen taken in the Thames, near Tilbury, in October 1887.

Normally, this whale travels in "schools" of from five to a dozen, but as many as fifty are said to have been seen together. While other Rorquals will, as

formed by the "whalebone" which fringes each side of the upper jaw, leaving a jelly-like mass, a sort of "shrimp-paste," behind.

The whale-bone, or "baleen," of the Rorquals, of which there are several species, is of no great commercial value as compared with that of the "Right-whales." That of Rudolphi's Whale is, I am told, bought by the French and "teased" up into fragments for the purpose of mixing with silk fabrics for stiffening them. The "frayed" edges of the plates, in this species, are of a much softer



WITH TAIL-FLUKES HORIZONTAL (INSTEAD OF VERTICAL, AS IN FISH) BECAUSE THE ANIMAL MUST RISE TO THE SURFACE TO BREATHE AND DESCEND FOR FOOD: THE SEVERED TAIL OF THE STRANDED SEI-WHALE, 11 FT. 4 IN. ACROSS.

Photograph by E. J. Manly.

texture than in any of its allies. These plates, in the Common Rorqual (a much larger species, running to 80 feet in length), are of a coarser texture, and are used in the manufacture of some of the very stiff hair-brushes one sees sometimes; and they are also broken up to furnish part of the material used in making the sporrans for Highland regiments. How these strange substitutes for teeth came into being is yet a mystery. In both upper and lower jaws of the embryos of the "whale-bone" whales, teeth, conical in shape, are found, but they are absorbed before birth.

There is another remarkable feature about the Rorquals which has yet to be accounted for. And

According to my dictionary, the word Rorqual is of Swedish origin, and derived from "rorhval—ror, round, and hval, whale." That is to say, it is the "round-whale." Another suggestion is that it refers to the reed-like slenderness of these animals, "rohr" meaning also a reed. But, as my friend Dr. Calman has pointed out to me, it is more likely that the old Scandinavians referred to the fact that the pleated throat resembled a bundle of reeds, such as they were quite familiar with from the use of reeds for thatching. And this is probably the correct solution.

This specimen has shown, without the shadow of a doubt, that all the pictures of Rorquals as they are supposed to appear in life are hopelessly wrong. To begin with, the paddle is usually placed much too high up the side of the body. As a matter of fact, its position comes within the contour of the lower line of the body. The conventional shape of the head, as hitherto represented, is no less inaccurate.

Among the whales the Rorquals have by far the longest necks. In these, and in these only, are all the cervical vertebrae free. In the Right-whales and in the "Toothed-whales," like the porpoises and dolphins, and the huge Sperm-whale, although they have the normal number of vertebrae—seven—common to all mammals, even the giraffe, these bones have become reduced in thickness, and welded together to form a solid mass, save in the smaller porpoises and dolphins, where the hindmost three, though reduced to the condition of mere flat plates, are still separate. This peculiarity is doubtless associated with their modes of swimming. That these are materially different is indicated by the fact that while in the Rorquals, and all the toothed whales with one or two exceptions, the back bears a conspicuous dorsal fin—which may attain to a height of as much as six feet in the "Killer"—in the Right-whales this fin is wanting. In the great Sperm-whale but a vestige thereof remains.

This fin, like the great tail-flukes, differs conspicuously from the similar fins of fishes, in that it has no bony skeleton, being made up entirely of fibrous tissue. The "breast-fin," or "paddle," on the other hand, being a transformed mammalian limb, answering to our own hand and arm, has a supporting skeleton. These paddles are merely balancing and steering organs, the propelling force being supplied by the tail-flukes, which, it is to be noted, are horizontal in position, not vertical as in



STRANDED ON THE SHORE OF THE SEVERN, WITH THE TAIL STILL UNDER WATER: THE SEI-WHALE, OR RUDOLPHI'S RORQUAL (*BALAENOPTERA BOREALIS*), WHOSE HEAD, TAIL, AND DORSAL FIN WERE TAKEN TO THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Photograph by P. Stammwitz.

occasion offers, engulf shoals of herrings, or other fish of similar size, Rudolphi's Whale seems to subsist entirely upon minute crustaceans—the largest species not exceeding the size of the common shrimp, the smallest not exceeding a pin's head! In the cold waters of the northern seas these tiny creatures are to be found, over enormous areas, in such myriads as to discolour the water. These are the feeding-grounds of this whale, which has but to open its huge cavern of a mouth to catch a few million millions at a time! Then, by the aid of the enormous fleshy tongue, the water is forced out through the wonderful strainers

this concerns the numerous "pleats" which run from the throat backwards, as far as the middle of the body. It was supposed that they contained powerful muscles by which the mouth, when distended with water to the size of a great balloon, could be speedily emptied by reason of the compression exerted by this musculature. This explanation, however, is without solid foundation. Rather, it would seem, these are "streamlining" pleats, effecting a steadying of the body when it is being driven at speed through the water, for these whales are incredibly swift.



SHOWING THE "STREAMLINING" PLEATS OF THE THROAT, WHICH SERVE TO STEADY THE BODY WHEN SWIMMING AT SPEED: THE HEAD OF THE WHALE ARRIVING AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Photograph by Herring, Natural History Museum.

the fishes; for the whale, being a lung-breather, has to drive the body upwards to come to the surface for air, and downwards for food.

The absence of outstanding external ears is to be regarded as another adaptation to their intensively aquatic life, which has shorn away all excrescences that would, by inducing friction, decrease speed. The loss of the external coat of hair, so characteristic of the mammals, and its replacement by a thick layer of "blubber," is another of the changes which have followed the transformation of these old-time land-dwellers into marine animals.

FISH IN MOVEMENT: NEW "SNAPSHOTS" AT THE "ZOO" AQUARIUM.



STARTLED AT FIRST BY THE CAMERA, BUT SWIMMING MORE SLOWLY AFTER A FEW MINUTES: THE CURIOUS LITTLE ANGEL FISH FROM THE AMAZON—SILVERY WITH DARK VERTICAL BANDS ACROSS THE BODY—IN THE TROPICAL HALL OF THE AQUARIUM.



SHOWING THE VARIED ACTION OF SWIMMING AND DIVING: YOUNG GREEN TURTLES IN A SPECIALLY WARMED TANK AT THE "ZOO" AQUARIUM—AN INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH OBTAINED AFTER FIFTEEN MINUTES OF PATIENT WAITING.

The remarkable photographs on this and other pages are the results of experiments made by the "Times" Art Department, by permission of Mr. E. G. Boulenger, Director of the Aquarium, with the object of illustrating the action of different fish and marine reptiles. "It is fascinating," writes the photographer, "to watch the movements of the various inhabitants of the wonderfully constructed tanks. . . . Some of the photographs have happily registered the varied action of diving and swimming; a good example is the young Green Turtles. . . . We had noticed when walking into the Aquarium how wonderfully the fish grouped

themselves, how they swam through rocky arch, growing plant and seaweed, and continually formed pleasing pictures, only waiting to be photographed. But how different when the camera was in position! They darted everywhere and anywhere, and the first picture of the young Turtles was only secured after about fifteen minutes' patient and doubtful attention, a finger ready on the shutter-release. . . . The curious little Angel Fish from the Amazon made one of the best pictures. They moved rather quickly at first, but settled down after the camera had been in position a few minutes."

A REMARKABLE "UNDER-SEA" PHOTOGRAPH: THE CURIOUS UNDULATING MOVEMENT OF THE SKATE.



WITH A SKATE SWIMMING: A SEA-WATER TANK IN THE "ZOO" AQUARIUM.

We reproduce here one of the most successful of the "snapshot" photographs of moving fish taken at the "Zoo" Aquarium by the Art Department of the "Times," as mentioned on a previous page in this number. "The curious undulating movement made by the skate," writes the photographer, "is well illustrated, and is a faster action than it appears to be. Several good pictures were taken when the Aquarium was opened last year, but these were mostly of single fish, and of tanks containing pike, which appear to take life easily, crawfish, and crabs, but not of quickly moving varieties. The pictures which we now give, with the exception of that of the John Dory (shown on page 484), were all taken with a large-aperture lens, which has only come into use during the last eighteen months, and fast plates. On the first day when the experiment of taking swimming fish was tried, three lenses of different aperture were used side by side, but only the lens of large aperture F.2 gave any results at all. The tanks were specially illuminated with half-watt lamps, each mounted behind a large lens, as it was found impossible to work with the available lighting. The exposures were necessarily



CONTAINING ALSO BREEM, DOG-FISH, PLAICE, TURBOT, AND ONE OR TWO CRABS.

instantaneous, but the first plates developed showed considerable movement. As a result, extra lights were installed, and a few days after a further trial was made. The exposure was reduced to approximately one-fortieth of a second, and then fairly good pictures were secured. The water was the principal difficulty: in colour it was a greenish yellow, and in the larger tanks even illumination was difficult. The light failed to penetrate sufficiently for the camera, though to the eye the effect of light and colour was delightful. With some manoeuvring of the lamps, this trouble was overcome, and the only thing then was to await a favourable opportunity for a snap. The large tank on the right of the sea-water hall contains bream, skate, dog-fish, plaice, turbot, and one or two crabs. The rock-work is beautifully constructed, and in the centre is an archway through which the fish frequently circle, the upper parts of their bodies catching the light as they emerge. Numerous plates were exposed here, and some of these photographs give, perhaps, the best idea of submarine life."

FISH IN MOVEMENT: NEW "SNAPSHOTS" AT THE "ZOO" AQUARIUM.



THE SEA HORSE SWIMMING ABOUT IN HIS NATIVE ELEMENT: TWO SPECIMENS OF THIS LITTLE CREATURE IN A TANK AT THE "ZOO" AQUARIUM.



THE SINUOUS MOVEMENT OF THE CONGER: A WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDY, SHOWING TWO WICKED-LOOKING HEADS PROTRUDING LIKE TWIN TURRET-GUNS.



THE GAIT OF THE CRUSTACEAN: AN INTERESTING GROUP OF CRAWFISH CRAWLING ABOUT THE FLOOR OF THEIR TANK AND OVER BOULDERS AND WAVING THEIR FEELERS.



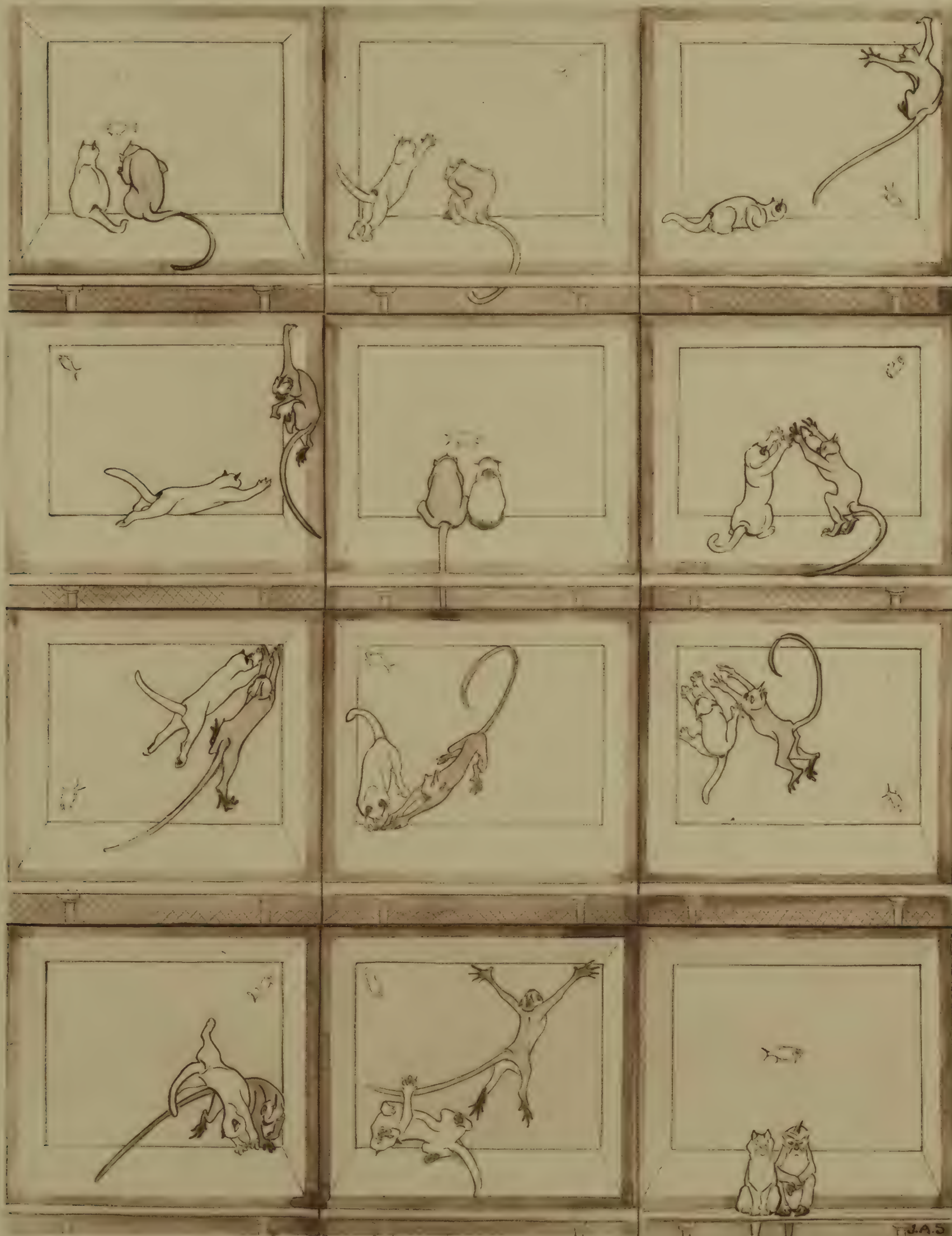
ABOUT TO SNAP UP A BULLHEAD, WHICH WRIGGLED FREE AFTER A "JONAH-LIKE EXPERIENCE": A JOHN DORY, WHOSE MOUTH WHEN OPEN IS AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT.

Here we give a further selection from the series of instantaneous photographs taken by the "Times" at the "Zoo" Aquarium with the object of illustrating the movement of fish and marine reptiles. Previous examples appear on pages 481-482 and 483. The writer of the account, already quoted, explaining how the photographs were obtained, justly describes the Aquarium as one of the most interesting and entertaining sections of the Zoological Gardens. "The crawfish," he says, "were taken without difficulty, and one-tenth of a second served to register their portraits. . . . The picture of the John Dory was taken

just before he snapped up a small Bullhead (a fish with poorly developed swimming powers), which can be seen below him on the sand, but the Bullhead, after having been partly swallowed for several minutes, wriggled his way out and swam away, apparently none the worse for his Jonah-like experience. We hope it will be possible, with the aid of the large-aperture lens, to photograph one of these little incidents later on; at any rate, we mean to get the John Dory with his mouth open, which is one of the most extraordinary sights in the Aquarium."

BLINX AND BUNDA: A TOUR ROUND THE "ZOO"—No. III.

DRAWN SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY J. A. SHEPHERD.



BLINK AND BUNDA VISIT THE NEW AQUARIUM: A STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

Mr. J. A. Shepherd's pictorial record of the adventures of Blinx, the "Zoo" cat, and Bunda, the "Zoo" monkey, in a mutually conducted tour of the Gardens, began in our issue of March 7 with an incident in the Parrot House, where Bunda suffered a humiliating indignity. In the next number appeared the more sinister adventure of the Reptile House, in which the unfortunate Bunda, like so many of Mr. Gilbert Frankau's cross-words, was "curtailed."

In the Aquarium, as seen here, the luck—or rather, the ill-luck—was more evenly divided. The Aquarium adventure is of topical interest in view of the four pages of photographs devoted to the subject in the present issue. Mr. Shepherd's fame as an animal caricaturist is much enhanced by this new series of drawings, remarkable not only for their humour, but for accurate portrayal and decorative effect.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

By J. D. SYMON.

BOOKS that are worth the name of books have a gentlemanly knack of performing more than they promise. The best fiction does more than merely tell a story, although the story is always the principal thing; the best histories have a scope far wider than the precise period they profess to illustrate. You remember how Motley, to take a single random example, contrived to make his account of the Rise of the Dutch Republic a marvellously comprehensive picture of contemporary Europe. Your historian invites you to concentrate upon the Netherlands, but all the time he has his eye upon the entire European chess-board of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. He knows every move of a wider game than that played out behind the dykes and dunes.

These recent days have brought us another notable work that enlarges its main purpose, which is biographical, with a most fascinating historical survey of European politics, and, in fact, of world politics from the year 1841 to 1901. The dates in themselves suggest the title of the book, for they are inevitably associated with the figure of a great Englishman, who for nearly the whole of those sixty years played a secondary but very important part on the stage of high politics, and then for nine years more, as a crowned protagonist, justified amply his long and at times apparently thankless apprenticeship to the business of kingcraft. It is by this time unnecessary to add that the biography in question is Sir Sidney Lee's long-expected "KING EDWARD VII.," of which the first volume, "From Birth to Accession" (Macmillan; 31s. 6d.), is now in our hands.

The central point of interest in the book is the fresh, and to a large extent unexpected, light which it throws upon the Prince's incursions into politics, both home and foreign. These activities of Queen Victoria's eldest son were unknown to the public of his day. "It was as a leading figure in Society, in sport, and in the causes of philanthropy and social welfare that, before his accession to the Throne, he acquired a public fame, rivaling that of the secluded Sovereign. The love of pleasure with which contemporary scandal made free fills a large place in a survey of the Prince's character and career; but the commanding features of the picture are the exceptional range and endurance of the Prince's zest for well-nigh every activity of life, and his alert interest in persons of all degrees, of political, social, or other prominence. Few figures in history have had a better right to take as their motto the Latin dramatist's familiar tag: 'Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.' There are just grounds for describing him as

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome."

The quotations are both well chosen, but no doubt Sir Sidney Lee would desire us to forget the context of the second.

The training was as various as the man—yet so monotonous in its intensive variety that it is a marvel the versatility survived. Already Mr. Lytton Strachey has given the world some glimpses of that portentous scheme of education which the Prince Consort, prompted by Baron Stockmar, his own and King Leopold's dynamic but well-nigh invisible Mentor, ambushed in the palace, had devised for the Prince of Wales. It was the device of an earnest and conscientious man, inspired by the loftiest ideals of kingship, but so blinded by the glory of that ideal that he lost sight of common-sense and human nature. Sir Sidney Lee has now made the tragi-comedy of the Prince's education fully manifest, alike in its terrors and its absurdities.

The mere range of the programme is reminiscent of that amazing curriculum which Gargantua designed for young Pantagruel. "I intend," said he, "and will have it so, that thou learn the languages perfectly—Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and then the Chaldee and Arabic likewise. Let there be no history that thou shalt not have ready in thy memory; unto the prosecuting of which design, books of cosmography will be very conducive and will help thee much. Of the Liberal Arts, of Geometry, Arithmetic and Music, I gave thee some taste while thou wert yet little, and not above five or six years old. Proceed further in them. As for astronomy, study all the rules thereof. . . . As for the Civil Law, I would have thee know the texts by heart and then to confer them with philosophy." Much more follows: Pantagruel was not to despise the Talmudists and Cabalists, and by frequent anatomies he was to "seek a perfect knowledge of that other world, called the microcosm, which is man."

Endless tutors, incessant drilling, constant irksome supervision, study at Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge, and a jealous seclusion from the society of young companions, produced in the Prince of Wales only an incurable distaste for book-learning. It is not recorded that the

Prince studied anatomy, but without it, and in spite of the rest of the Prince Consort's Gargantuan prescription, he did arrive at a perfect knowledge of man. And so it has come to pass that, in estimating the Prince's character, Sir Sidney Lee can write: "If it could not be quite truthfully said of him . . . that 'he saw life steadily, and saw it whole,' he could justly claim to know life more comprehensively than commonly falls to the lot of humanity."



A RARE RELIC OF THE GREAT EGYPTIAN KING WHOSE TOMB MAY HAVE BEEN REVEALED BY THE NEW DISCOVERY AT GIZA: PART OF A STONE HAWK INSCRIBED WITH THE PRENOMEN OF SENEFERU.

The above fragment (described in the tablet attached to it) and the stele shown in the other photograph, are two of three relics of Seneferu's reign preserved in the British Museum, and said to be the only ones hitherto existing.

Photographs by P. and A.

the Queen to her uncle, King Leopold I., "will make me swerve from what he [Prince Albert] decided and wished. . . . I apply this particularly as regards our children—Bertie, etc.—for whose future he had traced everything so carefully. I am also determined that no one person, may he be ever so good, ever so devoted among my servants—is to lead or guide or dictate to me."

This resolve of Queen Victoria's was accentuated by her distrust of her son. In boyhood and youth he had shown no signs of turning out that "model boy" which his parents hoped and prayed to see. The grave young pundit, versed in all sciences and all literatures, tarried sadly by the way, and at length it was plain that he would never arrive. Queen Victoria, blinded by her absorption in the Prince Consort's ideal, failed entirely to see what sort of man her son was becoming, and how, although unaccomplished in mere formal studies, he was acquiring an accomplishment in men and in affairs that was to fit him most aptly for the part he had yet to play in the world. The Queen, therefore, for the greater part of forty years, "deemed it her duty rigorously to limit her son's activities, alike in public and in private matters." Distrusting the Prince's discretion (perhaps a mother's inveterate memory dwelt upon a nursery incident, when the little Prince innocently babbled, "Papa is going to France," and so made known prematurely the Queen's and her Consort's projected visit to Napoleon III.), she steadily refused to give the Prince any share in the conduct of public affairs. Hence the spectacle presented, throughout nearly the whole of this volume, of a competent young Prince, anxious "to be of use," anxious, above all things, to be of use to his mother and to the State, seeking employment, military and civilian, in vain. And this, although the Queen at times admitted

that "the Prince ought to become more and more acquainted with affairs and the way in which they are conducted."

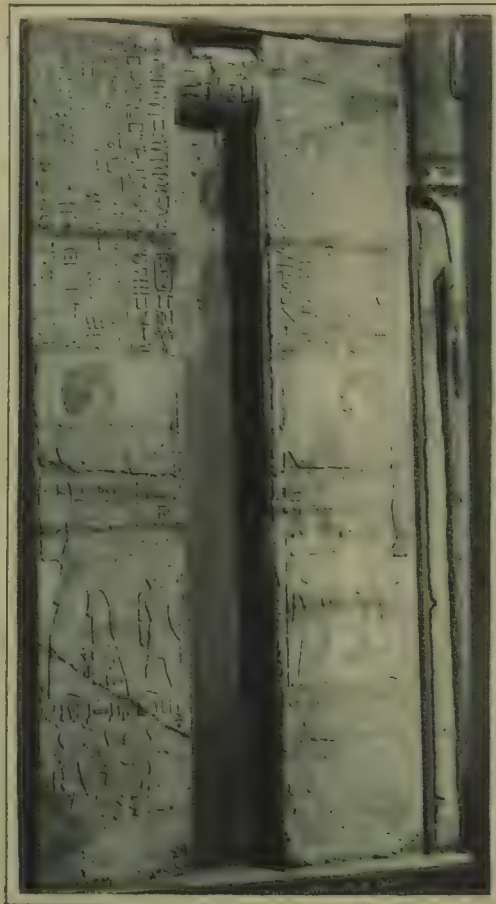
Such chances as came his way the Prince took eagerly. He believed that there was a great work ready to his hand in the reconciliation of Ireland. He wished to be appointed permanent Governor, but the Queen would not consent, and beyond a few ceremonial visits, eminently successful so far as they went, the Heir-Apparent saw his project defeated. Finally, his ardour cooled, and, although this is not surprising, his biographer concedes that "some blame, when all is said, may attach to the Prince's refusal, before he became King, to return to Ireland after the visit of 1885."

But, although balked on many occasions and in many points, the Prince was finding a sphere in philanthropy and foreign politics. His great obstacle was lack of official information, to obtain which he strove unceasingly with his mother and with the Public Departments. He obtained, tardily, certain limited concessions, and here he found Ministers more sympathetic than his Sovereign. All the while, however, by his constant travels, and through his ties of relationship with half the reigning houses of Europe, he was laying up unrivalled stores of information, and by the time he came to the throne he had envisaged the international situation with an intelligence and insight that was to bear remarkable fruit. His distrust of Germany came early, and may be held to date from the Schleswig-Holstein affair and the Seven Weeks War. The Prince saw whither Bismarckism was tending, and he made it his business to expose and, if possible, defeat the policy of Blood and Iron. Gradually, as the years went on, he became more and more convinced in what direction Britain's advantage lay. It may have been a happy accident that temperamentally the Prince was the friend of France, and that at length he found a sympathiser in M. Delcassé.

It is as the architect of the Entente Cordiale that Edward VII. will be best remembered. His approach by many paths to that ideal forms the warp and woof of this most fascinating first volume. The second, which will show the results of a long apprenticeship and the completion of King Edward's life-work, will be awaited with eagerness and even with impatience. Sir Sidney Lee, in his able, vivid, and expository page, has achieved the portrait of a Prince who came to the throne somewhat distrusted, but who, in the event, "proved most royally." As King, "he left an impression on the history of his country and on the popular mind at home and abroad, out of all proportion to the brevity of his tenure of the predestined dignity." This biography, which "nothing extenuates nor sets down aught in malice," explains for the benefit alike of the student of modern history and the general reader the formation of that triumph of personality which was Edward VII.

For domestic reasons this journal sees with interest Sir Sidney Lee's foot-note to his account of King Edward the Seventh's visit, as Prince of Wales, to Canada and the United States. Of the two journalists who accompanied the party one, Nicholas Augustus Woods, represented the *Times*; the other, G. H. Andrews, R.W.S., *The Illustrated London News*. Among the published authorities for the tour, Sir Sidney gives our columns an honourable place.

By way of very sharp contrast to the life of King Edward VII., one may be tempted by curiosity to take up the biography of a contemporary sovereign of whose philanthropic professions King Edward entertained considerable doubts. "THE REIGN OF LEOPOLD II., KING OF THE BELGIANS," by Demetrius C. Boulger (The Ardennes Publishing Co.; 2 vols.; 42s.), is an ingenious attempt to make out a case for a monarch who forfeited the world's respect on several counts. "With King Leopold II.," says Sir Sidney Lee, "the Prince was from youth upwards on very familiar terms, although time was to develop in Leopold II. equivocal traits which were ultimately to alienate the Prince's youthful regard." The facts about the Congo defy even the most plausible advocate to present them in a favourable light.



ONE OF THE THREE RELICS OF SENEFERU'S REIGN HITHERTO EXISTING: A STELE IN THE FORM OF A DOOR FROM THE TOMB OF PRINCE KANEFER, NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Prince Kanefer, who lived in the reign of Seneferu (first King of the IVth Dynasty, about 3000 B.C.), was the controller of the Pyramid at Medum. The important tomb recently discovered by the Boston-Harvard expedition at Giza was believed to be that of Seneferu. Dr. H. R. Hall, of the British Museum, wrote on March 11: "I note that to-day's cable from Professor Reisner (head of the expedition) appears to dispose entirely of the idea that this is the King's own tomb, as presumably he has definite information that it belongs to the Princess Medti-Seneferu. The King's name might at that time often be incorporated, written in its cartouche, with that of a subject." Later reports from Cairo (of March 15) said: "There is possibility that it may be the tomb of the King himself."

PICTURESQUE JAPAN: WRESTLING; A WEDDING; STAGE PORTRAITS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY L.N.A.



WHERE WRESTLERS ARE REMARKABLE FOR THEIR GIRTH AND WEIGHT AND EXTRAORDINARY ABDOMINAL DEVELOPMENT: THE ANNUAL JANUARY MATCHES OF THE TOKIO WRESTLING ASSOCIATION—A DISPLAY BY WRESTLING CHAMPIONS IN THE RING AT KOKUGIKAN, RYOGOKU, TOKIO.



AFTER THEIR WEDDING IN THE PALACE AT TOKIO: PRINCE ASAKIRA KUNI AND HIS BRIDE, PRINCESS TOMOKO FUSHIMI, IN THEIR PICTURESQUE COSTUMES, AT PRINCE KUNI'S RESIDENCE.



A JAPANESE COUNTERPART TO OUR STAGE PORTRAITS ON PICTURE POSTCARDS: "BATS" FOR A GIRLS' GAME DECORATED WITH HEADS OF ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

Under a photograph of a Japanese wrestling match in our issue of April 29, 1922, some interesting descriptions of this sport were quoted. Thus Dr. Robertson Scott, in his "Foundations of Japan," writes: "The rigorous training, Gargantuan feeding, and somewhat severe discipline of the wrestlers enable them to grow beyond the average stature, and to a girth, protected by enormously developed abdominal muscles, which reinforces strength with great weight." In another book, "Mysterious Japan," Mr. Julian Street says: "Under the Japanese method of wrestling . . . each match is quickly settled, wherefore endurance is not so

important as great weight and power in the first moment of attack. . . . The two men take their positions facing each other, braced upon all fours . . . the actual struggle usually lasts but a few seconds."—The wedding of Prince Asakira Kuni and Princess Tomoko Fushimi took place in the Palace at Tokio on January 26 last.—The third photograph shows the interior of a *hagoita* shop. The *hagoita*, which appears to be a kind of shovel-shaped bat, is described as an implement used in the game of *hane*, played by Japanese girls at the New Year. Each *hagoita* bears the portrait of some famous actor or actress.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK IN UGANDA: AN "OMWOLEKO."

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY PHOTOPRESS AND C.N.



ON THE REVIEW GROUND AT MENG0 : (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) THE DUCHESS OF YORK, THE DUKE, MRS. JARVIS, AND MR. E. B. JARVIS, CHIEF SECRETARY AND ACTING GOVERNOR.

THE ROYAL VISITORS IN UGANDA: THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK IN THEIR CAR LEAVING MENG0, THE NATIVE CAPITAL, AFTER THE REVIEW.



IN COMMAND AT THE OMWOLEKO (REVIEW) OF BUGANDA WARRIORS: THE NATIVE GENERAL WITH HIS WIVES, WHO ATTENDED HIM, WITH VESSELS OF NATIVE BEER AND FOOD.



WITH HIS NATIVE BEARER: THE DUKE ON A SHOOTING TRIP AT SIOLO, KENYA, WHERE THE BAG INCLUDED LIONS, RHINOS, BUFFALO, LEOPARD, ORYX, ELAND, AND ZEBRA.



INVESTED BY THE DUKE WITH THE K.C.M.G.: KING DAUDI CHWA, THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA, WITH HIS CONSORT, QUEEN IRENE, AND HIS NATIVE MINISTERS, AT MENG0.

While in Uganda the Duke and Duchess of York, on February 17, paid an official visit to Kampala, the commercial centre, and afterwards to the native capital, Mengo, where they were received by King Daudi, the Kabaka of Buganda, at the Lukiko (the native Parliament). After replying to an address of welcome, the Duke (on behalf of King George) invested the Kabaka with the insignia of the K.C.M.G., while the Members of the Parliament knelt to give thanks. Then followed the native custom of giving presents, among which was a magnificent pair of elephant tusks. The proceedings concluded with a review (*omwoleko*) of native warriors, the first held for many years, and a mark of special honour. The warriors, who had been chosen from all the tribes of the kingdom, marched

past with curious steps and shouting their tribal cries. The climax came when their general advanced to the dais to give the salute. The Duke and Duchess then returned to Entebbe, and left next day for Toro, on a shooting expedition. Daudi Chwa, the Kabaka (King) of Buganda, now aged twenty-nine, is a son of the deposed and exiled Mwanga. He was brought up as a Christian and educated by the Church Missionary Society, proving highly intelligent and fond of games. He speaks English perfectly and has visited England. He came of age on August 8, 1914, and took a vigorous part in the campaign against the Germans in East Africa. His chief Minister and ex-Regent, Sir Apolo Kagwa, K.C.M.G., has also visited this country.

LIKE THAT BAGGED BY THE DUKE OF YORK: A BIG BULL ELEPHANT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CAPTAIN H. C. BROCKLEHURST, GAME WARDEN TO THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT.



PHOTOGRAPHED AT SEVEN YARDS: A WILD AFRICAN ELEPHANT OF THE TYPE RECENTLY SHOT BY THE DUKE OF YORK.

Since we gave (in our issue of January 10) other examples of Captain Brocklehurst's remarkable close-range photographs of wild African elephants, as likely to afford sport for the Duke of York, the Duke has added more than one elephant to his "bag" during the shooting trips which he and the Duchess have been making in East Africa. A message of February 26, from Fort Portal, announced that the Duke had just shot his first elephant near his camp in western Uganda, in the Ruwenzori region. Two days later it was reported that, after a successful shoot in the Semliki Valley, the royal visitors were going north to the Sonso River, where the Duke would disembark to hunt elephant. In northern Uganda he

was even more successful. A message of March 11 from Mubendi reported that, after a long *safari* near the Victoria Nile, the Duke shot a magnificent elephant, with 90-lb. tusks, near the Tengiri River, in very difficult country, and two days later bagged a second elephant, in long grass, as well as a lion. The party afterwards went to a "rhino" camp, where the Duke brought down a fine white rhinoceros. The Duchess of York very considerably declined to avail herself of her permit to shoot another, on learning that the white rhinoceros is a rare animal threatened with extinction, and comparatively harmless. Permits to shoot white "rhino" are much coveted. The royal party afterwards left for the Sudan.

The Dream of a Perfect Government.

By **SIGNOR GUGLIELMO FERRERO,**

the distinguished Italian philosophical historian; author of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," "Ruins of the Ancient Civilisations," etc.

We continue here our monthly series of articles by Signor Ferrero, dealing with world politics as that famous modern historian sees them and interprets them. The views set forth in the series are personal and not necessarily editorial.

EUROPE is so much absorbed in its own political difficulties, its repeated elections, Ministerial crises, dictatorships, *coups d'état*, revolutions, and reactions, that she has not time to occupy herself seriously with the affairs of the other continents. She thinks herself the only sick person in a healthy world. Unfortunately, this is not so. More than half the world is suffering from what we may call "political illness." The old principles of authority are no longer strong enough to impose themselves, the new ones have not yet attained sufficient force to do so in their place; between the one and the other many States in all the continents have only a difficult and uncertain existence.

In Northern America, Mexico, which seemed on the point of emerging from the long crisis which began with the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz, had a relapse in 1924. Will that be the last? In 1924 too, South America, which up till that time had been quiet, was slightly shaken by two shocks—one in Brazil and one in Chile. The two shocks occurred and ceased in a way which for Europe was somewhat mysterious; but there is no doubt that the one in Brazil was rather violent. These shocks make one think that the tranquillity enjoyed by the States of South America may be less secure than it appears.

But the continent which is most sick is Asia. China is in a state of complete revolution. North, south, east, and west are making an infuriated onslaught on each other, by which everything is convulsed. India is in a state of ferment which promises no good. Afghanistan manifests officially its sympathy and admiration for the Russian Government and the doctrines which inspire it. The great Mohammedan countries, including Egypt—which from a political point of view belongs more to Asia than to Africa—are all in a state of latent revolution. The old absolute régimes, half-religious and half-military in character, by which they were formerly governed have fallen or have lost all authority. There is no longer a Sultan at Constantinople, or a Khedive at Cairo, and the Shah's throne is tottering at Teheran. Everywhere the attempt is made to introduce European political institutions; but these republics and parliaments in fezes and turbans find themselves everywhere struggling with great difficulties.

If it is more difficult for us to pronounce judgment on the political crises of South America, we know enough of what is going on in China and the Mohammedan countries to affirm that the crises through which they are passing are at least indirectly the work of Europe and America. The political and financial ideas, examples, doctrines, and interference of Europe and America, which are sometimes violent and almost always corrupting, have decomposed the ancient régime in China, Egypt, Turkey, and Persia, and have incubated the revolutionary forces by which it has been overthrown. But can they replace what they have destroyed by a vigorous and enduring régime? Nothing is less certain.

The Asiatic crisis, provoked by the doctrines and influences of the West, has been precipitated at the moment when the West itself has begun to lose faith in its idols. The Mohammedan countries are turning towards Parliamentarism, representative government, and democracy at the moment when Europe, which created them, seems to be detaching herself from them in discouragement. It would be difficult to imagine a situation more apt to engender general confusion in the East and the West.

But the strangest and most tragical aspect of this situation is that it is the result of the efforts of three centuries to produce a perfect government. During all the Middle Ages European civilisation had been a religious civilisation. Entirely absorbed in a sublime ideal of religious perfection, Europe in the Middle Ages had lived in great political disorder, almost without States and without armies, indifferent to the weakness which prevented her from controlling her internal anarchical condition or of repulsing Asiatic invasions. The spasmodic efforts which she made to react against her feebleness only increased it.

Gradually, with the Renaissance, religious perfection, which was the ideal of the Middle Ages, was replaced by the political ideal of Greek and Roman civilisation—that is to say, the perfection of the State. It was desired that the State should possess, as it had done in Greece and Rome, all the attributes of perfection, power, wisdom, justice, order, beauty, and riches. Men began to study

the art of war seriously, to organise armies, to create new institutions, to make conquests in far distant countries, to become more and more engrossed in augmenting the resources of the State and of individuals. That was the work of the seventeenth century.

But in the eighteenth century, with minds emboldened by their first successes, they attempted to go further; they tried to find, outside traditions and religious beliefs, by a pure effort of reason, the formula for the perfect State, which would give liberty, justice, order, peace—in a word, happiness—to humanity. The flood of political ideologies, destined to fertilise with its turbid slime all Western civilisation, began, and with the French Revolution overflowed all Europe. For two centuries European thought and politics made an effort to transform the State into the source of universal happiness, only comparable to that made by Greek thought and Roman politics in the ancient world. Philosophy, political economy, constitutional law, socialism,

perfection of the individual mattered; and that the City of God could be devastated by barbarians or oppressed by tyrants without inconvenience, for its real treasures dreaded neither fire nor iron at men's hands.

Is something of a like kind about to happen in the heart of our torn and disillusioned civilisation? Are we, like the ancient world, about to deny in despair the strenuous work of three centuries, and renounce our ideal of political perfection because of the impossibility of its realisation? Are we about to seek our happiness elsewhere, God knows where; for example, in a sort of mysticism of production, which by its triumphs over nature and matter would console us for our defeats in the struggle against ourselves?

Analogy is sometimes a deceitful Muse. One must listen to her, but without allowing oneself to be dazzled. Between the ancient world and ourselves there is a capital

difference in that which concerns the political problem. The ancient civilisation perished because it despaired at a certain moment of its power of ameliorating the State; modern civilisation, on the contrary, risks being lost in a maze of great difficulties for the opposite reason: because it believes too much in the possibility of political progress.

No one would wish to deny that even in the best-governed countries the State finds itself to-day in the presence of the gravest difficulties. But, if it is impossible not to recognise this, it is also impossible to deny that the facility with which is to-day declared the bankruptcy of doctrines and institutions, which until yesterday were considered as a precious conquest of our epoch, is a phenomenon unique in history. Never before was there a civilisation which so easily declared bad that which yesterday it had considered as the greatest of benefits. A no less singular sign is the light-hearted manner in which, from highest to lowest, even in the countries which still have the inestimable good fortune to enjoy an order which is stable, enthusiasm is displayed for every political novelty, only because it contradicts ideas which up till now have been universally accepted, and in spite of the fact that its fantastic futurism is palpable to all reflecting observers. There exists in many minds, both cultivated and ignorant, an ever-growing tendency to believe that salvation can only be found in entirely new methods and doctrines, as if all that we have hitherto done had been one long mistake.

This new kind of radicalism, which unites to-day many different minds in discontent and the negation of the present, does not seem a symptom of discouragement or a renunciation of the ideal of the perfect State. It may even pass for a feverish exaggeration of that ideal. We are so sure of being able to create the perfect State that we are prepared to sacrifice to it treasures which yesterday seemed to be of inestimable value; liberty, for instance. But there lies the great novelty, and also probably the great danger of modern civilisation; the sick spot upon which history and philosophy should concentrate their efforts.

If a general catastrophe like that which overwhelmed the ancient civilisations is no longer possible to-day, the

psychological equilibrium of the modern world is much more unstable in what concerns political questions than it was in the ancient world, because during two centuries we have made for ourselves a more chimerical idea of the possible perfection of the State. The ancients wished to make the State perfect, but they knew that they could only do so within certain limits. We have lost almost entirely the consciousness of limits; we reason about all political institutions as if they were made of wax, which each generation could model according to its own ideas; as if we could ask of them all the changes and results that our conception of public welfare, which is always changing, demands; as if we had the most complete power of choosing between all the political forms and doctrines that our minds are capable of creating.

But this comfortable opinion is only the reverberation in politics of another illusion which for a century has intoxicated Western civilisation: the illusion of our omnipotence. Reality is more modest. The changes which an epoch and a country can make in their political institutions are few in number, and cannot be increased by mere human will. They are still less numerous if a people is anxious to have a legitimate government whose right to command cannot be seriously contested.

How much simplified the political situation in all the countries of Europe and America would be if this idea were to penetrate deeply at least into the minds of



MODELLED ON THAT OF THE FRENCH CHASSEURS ALPINS AND ADOPTED FOR CONVENIENCE IN TANKS: THE NEW "TAM O' SHANTER" CAP OF THE TANK CORPS, WORN BY OFFICERS.

The new cap of Tam o' Shanter type issued to the Royal Tank Corps was designed, it is said, on the model of that worn by the French Chasseurs Alpins, and its lack of height, combined with flexibility, was considered more convenient for use in tanks than the regulation Service cap. The first consignment of the new caps came from France, but they are now being manufactured in Scotland. They are made of a dark blue material, with a badge of silver for officers (as shown in our photograph), and of white metal for other ranks.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]

history, literature, poetry created and popularised new and most varied plans for a perfect government; parties took possession of and made use of those plans; reforms and revolutions endeavoured to apply them.

Socialism is at bottom nothing but a grand project for a new and perfect government, which should assure universal happiness.

Is the present disorder in the world the outcome of this immense effort? We should ask ourselves, not without misgivings, whether we are not marching on towards a disillusionment analogous to that which broke up the ancient civilisations. For the long effort made by the ancient world to create a perfect State ended in the most complete denial of all political ideals that the world has ever known. The military dictatorship of Septimius Severus, which had replaced the aristocratic empire of the second century, did not last long after the death of its founder, and after the time of Alexander Severus let loose the military anarchy of the third century, which was the beginning of immense disorder. It was out of that disorder, which for centuries resisted all efforts to control it, that the ancient world allowed itself to be persuaded by Christianity to renounce all its dreams of a perfect government. The generations of the fourth and fifth centuries, rendered desperate by their powerlessness, were finally convinced that military force, political greatness, juridical order, and all such things were only a dream and had no importance; that only the moral and religious

THE EAST TO BE SEEN IN RELIEF: BURMAH AND CEYLON ANAGLYPHS.



THROWN INTO THE ROAD: A BULLOCK CART ON A DIRT ROAD IN BURMAH.



THE WATER WHEEL: A BULLOCK CART ON A DIRT ROAD IN BURMAH.



THE WOMAN AND CHILD: A BULLOCK CART ON A DIRT ROAD IN BURMAH.



A NATIVE MARKET IN BURMAH SHOWN IN WONDERFUL THROUGH THE VIEWING-MASK: A REMARKABLE ANAGLYPH OF THE



THE RIVER: A BULLOCK CART ON A DIRT ROAD IN BURMAH.



THE RUINS: A BULLOCK CART ON A DIRT ROAD IN BURMAH.



THE FIELD: A BULLOCK CART ON A DIRT ROAD IN BURMAH.

Native life and antiquities in the East have probably never been illustrated in Anaglyph form before, and these examples, taken in Burma and Ceylon, when looked at through the mask, will enable our readers to feel that they are actually visiting the scenes represented. Ceylon, of course, is famous for the wonderful ruins of its two ancient royal cities, Anuradhapura (the capital from 500 B.C. to the ninth century A.D.) and Polonnaruwa. The Kuttam Pokuna are a pair of stone bathing-tanks lying end to end, both 51 ft. broad, while one is 132 ft. and the other 91 ft. long. The Wata-Dagé—a name that means "circular rest-house"—

is a temple believed to have been built by King Parakrama the Great, who reigned for thirty-three years from 1164 or, according to some authorities, from 1153, and was contemporary with our Henry II. Full descriptions of these and all may be found in "The Lost Cities of Ceylon," by G. E. Mitton (John Murray). (Those of our readers who have not already got an Anaglyph Viewing-Mask may obtain one by filling up the coupon on page 468 of this issue, and sending it with postage stamps to the value of 1d. (Inland), or 2d. (Foreign) addressed to "The Illustrated London News" (Anaglyph), 15, Essex Street, London, W.

ANCIENT EGYPT'S MOST MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE: KARNAK.

AFTER THE PICTURE ("KARNAK") BY R. TALBOT KELLY, R.I., R.B.C., SHOWN AT THE 114TH EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS. BY COURTESY OF THE ARTIST. (COPYRIGHT RESERVED.)



CONTAINING "THE GREATEST COLONNADED HALL EVER ERECTED BY MAN"

The great temple of Amen at Karnak, we learn from Dr. H. R. Hall's "Ancient History of the Near East," was begun by the Egyptian Kings of the XIIth Dynasty, and, after the Hyksos domination, was rebuilt, with other temples, during the first two reigns of the XVIIIth Dynasty. "Of all the sanctuaries of Egypt," he writes, "that of the god of Thebes, the especial patron of the royal house which had led the Egyptians to victory and restored to Egypt the full extent of her patrimony, was most honoured. Aahmes seems to have restored the sanctuary of the XIIth Dynasty in the 'Seat of Apet' (*Apet-ent*: Karnak), and Amenhetep I. continued his work on a magnificent scale." A detailed description of the building is given by Professor J. H. Breasted in his "Ancient Times: a History of the Early World." "The Karnak Temple," he says, "which stood in the once vast city of Thebes, is like a great historical volume telling us much of the story of the Egyptian Empire. Behind the great hall towers a huge obelisk, a shaft of granite in a single piece nearly a hundred feet high. It was

THE TEMPLE OF KARNAK—A WATER-COLOUR BY R. TALBOT KELLY, R.I., R.B.C.

erected early in the Empire by the first great woman in history, Queen Hatshepsut. . . . The Queen's half-brother and husband, Thutmose III., was the Napoleon of Egypt, the greatest of the Egyptian conquerors. He ruled for over fifty years, beginning about 1500 B.C. On the temple walls at Karnak we can read the story of nearly twenty years of warfare, during which Thutmose crushed the cities and kingdoms of western Asia and welded them into an enduring empire. . . . The temple of Karnak contains the greatest colonnaded hall ever erected by man. The columns of the central aisle are 69 ft. high. The vast capital forming the summit of each column is large enough to contain a group of a hundred men. . . . The temple is nearly a quarter of a mile long, and was nearly 2000 years in course of construction. . . . The colonnades, with flower capitals, were coloured to suggest the plants they represented. The vast battle scenes, carved on the temple wall, were painted in bright colours."



Back from the spring overhaul

Keep that fresh feeling of power

No wonder your car feels young again after a brief visit to the garage man!

Wheels are in line again, carbon is removed, valves are ground in; sparking plugs, wiring, hose connections—all have been inspected. The chassis has been freshly lubricated from front shackles to rear shackles.

Instead of grunts and squeaks you have quiet. Instead of that "tired feeling" you have power.

For engine results

As a part of this spring overhauling, now is the time to drain off all old oil from the crank case and refill with the correct grade of Mobiloil. It is the surest way to keep your car running sweetly and smoothly all through the year.

In buying Mobiloil, be sure that you obtain the correct grade for your engine. If your car is not listed in the partial Chart shown here, you will find it on the complete Chart at your garage.

Illustrated booklets on the Correct Lubrication of both Cars and Motor Cycles will be sent free on request.



Mobiloil

Make the Chart your Guide

Chart of Recommendations

(ABRIDGED EDITION)

MOTOR CARS

The correct grades of Gargoyl Mobiloil for engine lubrication of motor cars are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart:
E means Gargoyl Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyl Mobiloil "Arctic"
A means Gargoyl Mobiloil "A"
BB means Gargoyl Mobiloil "BB"
TT means Gargoyl Mobiloil "TT"
B means Gargoyl Mobiloil "B"

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when cold temperatures may be expected.

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Board of Automotive Engineers of the Vacuum Oil Company, Ltd., and represents their professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAME OF CAR	1924		1923		1922		1921	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
A.C. 4-Cyl. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
A.C. 6-Cyl. ...	A	A	BB	BB	A	A	BB	BB
Alvis ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Armstrong-Siddeley ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Arrol-Johnston ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Austin, 20 h.p. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Austin (All other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bean, 11.9 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	BB	A	BB	A
Bean, 14 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	BB	A	BB	A
Belsize, 9 h.p. (Bradshaw Model) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Belsize, 15 h.p. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Belsize (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bentley ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
B.S.A., 10 h.p. ...	B	BB	B	BB	B	BB	B	BB
B.S.A., 14 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B.S.A. (All Other Models) ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Calcott ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet ...	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Citroen, 7.5 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Citroen, "Caddy" ...	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Citroen (All other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Crossley, 14 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Crossley (All other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cubitt ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daimler, 12 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daimler, 16 h.p. ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Daimler (All other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durant ...	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Easer ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Far (Models 501-2-5-10-19) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Ford ...	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Galloway ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
C.W.K. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
H.E. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hotchkiss ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Humber, 8 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Humber, 15.9 h.p. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Humber (All other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Jowett ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lagonda ...	A	A	A	A	BB	A	BB	A
Lancia (Dikappa and Trikappa) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lancia (Lambda) ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lancia (All other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	BB	A	BB	A
Maxwell ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Morris-Cowley ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Morris-Oxford, 11.9 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Morris-Oxford (All other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Napier ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Peugeot, "Quad" ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Peugeot, 11 h.p. ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Peugeot, Sleeve Valve ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Peugeot (All other Models) ...	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Renault, 8.3 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Renault (All other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Riley ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Rolls-Royce ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Rover, 8 h.p. ...	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Rover (All other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Salmon ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Standard ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Star, 15.9 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star (All other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Sunbeam, 24 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sunbeam (All other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Swift ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Talbot, 14 & 16 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Talbot (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Talbot-Daimler, 16 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Talbot-Daimler (8 Cyl.) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Talbot-Daimler (All Other Models) ...	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB
Unic ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Vauxhall, 23/60 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Vauxhall, 25 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	BB	A	BB	A
Vauxhall (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Vulcan, 10 h.p. & 20 h.p. Sports ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Vulcan (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wolseley ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

GEAR BOX and BACK AXLE

Correct Lubrication recommendations are shown on the complete Chart exhibited in all garages.

REMEMBER:

Ask for Gargoyl Mobiloil by the full title. It is not sufficient to say "Give me a gallon of 'A' or 'BB'." Demand Gargoyl Mobiloil "A" or Gargoyl Mobiloil "BB," or whichever grade is specified for your car in the Chart of Recommendations.

HEAD OFFICE: Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 1
WORKS: Birkenhead and Wandsworth

BRANCH OFFICES: Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, LTD

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

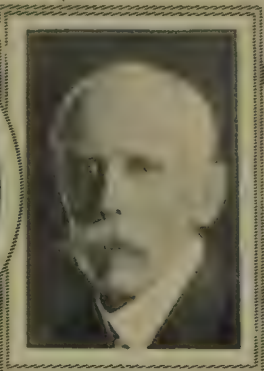
PHOTOGRAPHS BY P. AND A., LAFAYETTE, ELLIOTT AND FRY, BARRATT, C.N., L.N.A., AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE L.C.C.: CAPTAIN O. E. WARBURG.



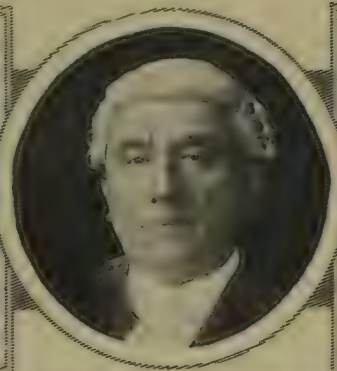
FIRST HOLDER OF A NEW WHITEHALL POST: LT.-COL. H. V. B. DE SATGÉ.



NEW GOVERNOR OF BRITISH HONDURAS: MAJOR J. A. BURDON.



A PIONEER OF SERUM-THERAPY: THE LATE PROFESSOR WASSERMANN.



A NEW METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE: MR. R. E. DUMMETT.



A GREAT AUTHORITY ON TRADE IN CHINA: THE LATE SIR A. HOSIE.



WINNER OF THE NATIONAL CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING CHAMPIONSHIP: CORPORAL W. M. COTTERELL "CHAIRIED" AFTER THE RACE.



A PATRON OF THE CLASSICS HONOURED AT CAMBRIDGE: DR. JAMES LOEB (RIGHT) IN HIS NEW ROBES, WITH THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, DR. SEWARD.



AT "2LO" AFTER GIVING HIS BROADCAST RECITAL IN LONDON: M. PADEREWSKI, THE GREAT POLISH PIANIST AND PATRIOT.



GERMANY'S ACTING PRESIDENT: DR. SIMONS, SEATED AT THE DESK USED BY THE LATE PRESIDENT EBERT.



PRINCESS MARY VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES OPENS A NEW WARD AT HALIFAX INFIRMARY: A VISIT TO THE CHILDREN'S WARD.



THE FIRST "PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT" OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC: THE LATE DR. SUN YAT-SEN, THE NOTED REVOLUTIONARY.

Captain O. E. Warburg has been on the London County Council since 1910, as member for North Hackney.—Lieut.-Col. de Satgé has been appointed to the personal staff of the Colonial Secretary, as Ceremonial and Reception Secretary—a new office.—Major Burdon has been, since 1915, Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis in the Leeward Islands.—Professor Wassermann was eminent for pioneer research work on infectious and other diseases, and anti-toxin treatments. In the medical world he is best known for "the Wassermann test."—Mr. R. E. Dummett has for the last two years been Recorder of Barnstaple and Bideford.—Sir Alexander Hosie, who entered the Consular Service in China in 1876, and in 1905 became Acting Commercial Attaché in China, had an intimate knowledge of Chinese trade and industry.—Corporal Cotterell, of the Corps of Signals, won the National Cross-Country Championship at Hereford Racecourse, on March 14, by about thirty yards.—Dr. James Loeb, who received

an Honorary LL.D. at Cambridge on March 13, is the founder of the famous Loeb Classical Library. A portrait of him appeared in our last issue.—M. Paderewski gave a delightful broadcast pianoforte recital on Sunday, March 15, from the London studio of the British Broadcasting Company.—Dr. Walther Simons is President of the German Supreme Court in Leipzig, and has been Foreign Minister. A special law was recently introduced to make him *interim* President of the Reich until a new one is elected.—Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles on March 12 visited Halifax, where she opened a new maternity ward in the Infirmary, and inspected Girl Guides.—Sun Yat-sen was elected Provisional President of the new Chinese Republic after the revolution of 1911-12. He retired in favour of Yuan Shih-kai, but quarrelled with him in 1917 and set himself up as President of a Southern Republic at Canton. Latterly he had shown strong Bolshevik leanings.

AT HOME AND ABROAD: INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, FARRINGTON PHOTO. CO., C.N.



A NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN MINE-RUNNING: THE COMMITTEE OF MINERS WHO HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO CARRY ON A WELSH COLLIERY FOR THREE MONTHS AND GUARANTEE THE OWNERS AGAINST LOSS.



RECOVERED FROM HIS RECENT INDISPOSITION: PRINCE HENRY (LEFT) AT A MEET OF FOXHOUNDS AT PAU, WHICH HE ATTENDED DURING HIS VISIT TO BARRITZ.



SAFELY HOME AFTER THEIR GREAT FLIGHT TO INDIA AND BACK: (L. TO R.) MR. ALAN COBHAM (PILOT), ELLIOTT (MECHANIC), AND SIR SEFTON BRANKER.

An interesting experiment in co-operation between mine-owners and their employees is just being made at the Vauxhall Colliery, near Ruabon, in North Wales. Notices had been given to terminate contracts; but, in order to keep the mine going and the men in employment, an agreement was signed between the owners and a miners' committee providing that for three months the owners waived their profits while the men guaranteed that any loss will be covered by a public subscription guarantee fund organised by them.—Sir Geoffrey Archer, the new Governor-General of the Sudan in succession to the late Sir Lee Stack, who was murdered, arrived in Cairo on March 5 and was received in audience by King Fuad. Our photograph shows him, with his A.D.C., and the chauffeur, Mr. F. H. March, who was wounded by Sir Lee Stack's assassins.—Lord Balfour left Victoria on March 15 for Jerusalem, where he has arranged to open the new Jewish University on April 1. There was talk of an Arab "boycott" taking place on his arrival in Palestine.—Prince Henry, who towards the end of last month was taken ill at Aldershot and went to hospital there, has since been staying at Biarritz. On March 11 he took part



THE MURDERED SIRDAR'S SUCCESSOR DRIVEN BY THE SAME CHAUFFEUR: SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER (LEFT) LEAVING THE PALACE IN CAIRO AFTER HIS FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO KING FUAD.



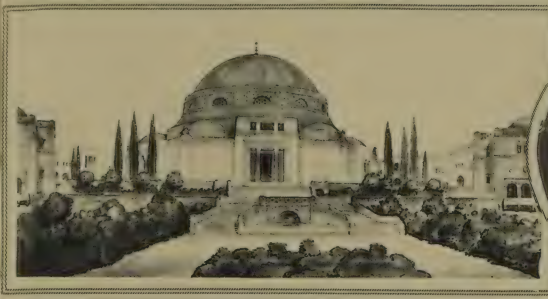
WINNING THE U.S. SNOW TRAIL CHAMPIONSHIP, AT ASHTON, IDAHO: TED KENT, A WELL-KNOWN TRAILSMAN, COMING IN FIRST WITH HIS DOG TEAM.



A STEEL HOUSE FOR LONDONERS TO INSPECT: THE WEIR BUNGALOW BUILT IN GROSVENOR GARDENS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA—WORKMEN TILING THE ROOF.

OF RECENT EVENTS AND NOTABLE OCCASIONS.

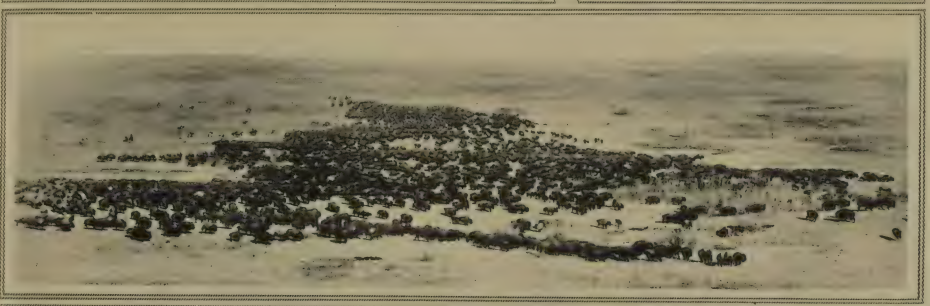
L.N.A., P. AND A., H. F. MULLETT, AND MANUEL (PARIS).



TO BE OPENED SHORTLY BY THE EARL OF BALFOUR: THE NEW UNIVERSITY AT JERUSALEM—A DRAWING OF THE PICTURESQUE CENTRAL HALL AND ITS PRECINCTS.



LEAVING LONDON FOR JERUSALEM TO OPEN THE NEW UNIVERSITY: LORD BALFOUR (CENTRE), WITH THE HON. MAJOR EDWARD LASCELLES AND MRS. LASCELLES.



THE WORLD'S GREATEST HERD OF BUFFALO: ROUNDING-UP TEN THOUSAND ANIMALS AT WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA, TO SELECT TWO THOUSAND YOUNG BULLS AND COWS TO BEGIN THE 700-MILE TREK OF THE HERD TO THE SLAVE RIVER PRESERVE THIS SUMMER.



EXHIBITION BUILDINGS ON A PARIS BRIDGE: "MEDIEVAL" SHOPS ON THE PONT ALEXANDRE III. FOR THE EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE ARTS—SHOWING THE BRITISH PAVILION ON THE LEFT.



A NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP FOR MUSLIMS IN FRANCE: THE MOHAMMEDAN MOSQUE RECENTLY BUILT IN PARIS, WITH ITS PICTURESQUE MINARET.

in a fox-hunt at Pau, as the guest of M. Prince at the Villa St. Hélène.—The American Snow Trail Championship, in which well-known trailsmen compete on sledges drawn by teams of dogs, took place this year at Ashton, Idaho.—Ten thousand buffaloes—part of the only remaining herd in Canada—have been removed from the natural park at Wainwright, Alberta, to the Wood Buffalo Preserve on the Slave River, 500 miles north of Edmonton. There they will revert, from a condition of semi-domesticity, to a state of almost primitive wildness, and are expected to multiply in number.—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Branker, Director of Civil Aviation, arrived at Croydon Aerodrome on March 17 from his great air-survey tour to India and back, in a machine piloted by Mr. Alan Cobham.—A steel bungalow of the Weir type has been built in the open space at Grosvenor Gardens, opposite Victoria Station, for exhibition purposes. It was arranged to open it, when completed, for public inspection.—A novel feature of the Paris Exhibition of Decorative Arts is the row of "medieval" shops built across the Pont Alexandre III. over the Seine. At one end of the bridge is the British Pavilion.

The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

"TUNNEL TRENCH."—SHOULD CRITICS WRITE PLAYS?

WHILST we critics were talking about "Should Critics write Plays?"—more anon about this—a young colleague has come forward with a deed. I say designedly—a deed. For "Tunnel Trench," by Hubert Griffith, well known for his work

could be more harrowing than the grief of the young flying-officer when his brother pilot, who had become his *alter ego* in constant companionship, in constant facing-of peril unspeakable, was wrenched from him in their bid for heroism? Did ever a war-scene, to an outsider, bring home a fragment of reality so terribly and so truly as that sight of the dug-out where a corpse lay—where a German, shot through the spine, lingered in the last throes, yet was human and fraternal enough to hand to his enemy, pierced in the stomach, his flask to quench intolerable thirst? Was ever an agony more soul-stirring than when, in that death hole, the brother found his brother, and heard him day-dream in his last spasms of home, sweet home, and the cubs getting restive, waiting for ladies in sporting raiment? The scene was too long; the author could not resist intermingling with the drama the imprecation and indictment of war and all it means. But that is a mere detail; when the heart is full, the soul flows over. A little retrenchment, and the scene stands out in real tragedy, indelibly burnt into memory. And then the scene-ending—an Army Order thanking all ranks for fulfilment of duty. Yes, they all did their duty, but, nipped buds, the most valiant, like George Osborne in "Vanity Fair," "lay dead with a bullet in his head."

This play has moved me unspeakably. There may be shortcomings—I have referred to one, the obtuseness of the author's feelings into the characters—but what does that matter? Here is the war-play "*de bonne foy*," as the old French poet said—the play that will more vividly than mere narrative of personal experiences hand down the picture as it really was—akin to Barbusse's "*Feu*." And I say "good luck" to the author who wrote it as he felt it, in the wake of Luther's

"I cannot otherwise, God help me, Amen!"

The acting—even the setting, wonderfully realistic for a one night's effort—was worthy of the play. Two characters stood out—the sensitive, simple young hero of Mr. Henry Kendall, and his brother, Mr. Kenneth Kent. I have ere this referred to the dramatic gift of the latter. Now he has surpassed himself. His was the task of delivering the agonising speech in the penultimate scene, which was, as it were, the last outpouring of a soul in transit to the unknown. It demanded feeling and perfection of diction; it demanded a blend of the terrestrial as well as the ethereal. Mr. Kenneth Kent gave it all

proud too for us critics, in that one of us had come to the boards and *not* been found wanting.

It is coincidence that, just about the time when Mr. Hubert Griffith's play was about to be produced, the critics occupied themselves with the much-discussed question, "Should Critics write Plays?" or, as Mr. Baughan wittily tried to amend the query: "Can Critics write Plays?" The general consensus was an answer in the negative, on the principle that judges should not be parties to causes. Critics are human, it was contended, and to write plays as well as to criticise them might lead to warping of judgment. Also there is to be considered the effect on the public and on the playwrights if a critic should write a bad play. Is one who holds the scales fit for his office if he proves himself inefficient in the art and craft he presumes to judge and to master in all its



A BIG MUSICAL-COMEDY SUCCESS AT THE PALACE THEATRE: ACROBATIC DANCING AND COMIC POSES IN "NO, NO, NANETTE"—(L. TO R.) WINNIE OF HARROGATE (MISS FLORENCE BAYFIELD), FLORA OF NICE (MISS VERA PEARCE), BILLY EARLY (MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH), JIMMY SMITH (MR. JOSEPH COYNE), AND BETTY FROM BATH (MISS JOAN BARRY).

"No, No, Nanette," with its tuneful music (by Mr. Vincent Youmans), catchy songs, clever dialogue, and a strong cast, had an excellent send-off at the Palace Theatre on March 11, and bids fair to be a big success. Mr. Joseph Coyne and Mr. George Grossmith make the most of many humorous opportunities. Mr. Coyne, as Jimmy Smith, is besieged by the three young women seen above with very demonstrative affection.—[Photograph by G.P.U.]

in the *Observer*, is a play that matters. It is almost an answer to the above question: "Yes, they should—if they can, and if the work of him who practises is worthy of him who preaches." It is the finest war piece that an English pen has given us; and this is no disparagement of Mr. Brighouse's anterior work, which was mainly laid around the war and not in it. I go further. I have read and seen some of the plays that France, Flanders, and Germany have produced, and none of them equals this in simplicity, veracity, directness. None contains a scene so tenderly human, so worthy of the spirit of our nation to forgive and (if possible) to forget, as that vision of the British soldier in the trench communing with the foe in their plaint of the wantonness of warfare. It reminded one of that actual episode of 1914—perhaps the most touching in all the war—when on Christmas Eve Britons and Germans exchanged Yuletide greetings, regardless of the morrow's bloodshed.

And yet I fear that, while "Tunnel Trench" will in print and in representation become a credit abroad to our dramatic literature, it will hardly find permanency at home except on the bookshelf. Our public is not likely to patronise a play in which there are no women and a mere touch of romance—beautifully expressed by a young flying-officer in the one word "Hermione," when, unbidden, yet impelled by heroic patriotism, he undertakes a perilous flight in the face of well-nigh certain death. We then in that single word felt all that went on in his soul; in his heart we read all that home and love means. But that exquisite touch is not enough for the multitude, when the rest—despite occasional happy glimpses of humour—is death and despair hovering over every scene. This play is not an amusement, hardly an entertainment in the ordinary sense of the word; it is the raw, real picture of that awful business which makes the earth quake and destroys the flower of youth in wanton sacrifice. For what? For senseless ambition, greed, and all that should have been reformed in human nature by the Sermon on the Mount.

These pictures are poignant to a distressing degree. They are not copied; they are lived. Griffith has been in it, and his soul has writhed in pain. What



"TEA FOR TWO": NANETTE (MISS BINNIE HALE) AND TOM TRAINOR (MR. SEYMOUR BEARD) IN A DUET THAT MAKES ONE OF THE "BIG HITS" IN "NO, NO, NANETTE," THE DELIGHTFUL NEW MUSICAL COMEDY AT THE PALACE.

that. His exaltation became ours. I should praise others; Mr. Henry Oscar as the elderly German private in the dug-out; Mr. Felix Aylmer, the British general in aspect as well as to the core. But there were so many, and all deserve the praise of that Army Order, for that they did well and, happily, survived.

It was a proud evening for the Repertory Players:



"I WANT TO BE HAPPY": NANETTE (MISS BINNIE HALE) AND JIMMY SMITH (MR. JOSEPH COYNE) IN "NO, NO, NANETTE," AT THE PALACE THEATRE.

Photograph by G.P.U.

ramifications? This point is not without importance and if it were laboured it would lead to a total reform of criticism—not for the better, I fear; for then the spirit of competition, to say nothing of professional jealousy, might prevail, and that would cause no end of strife and misleading of the public. On the whole, then, it would be better if critics left play-writing alone.

Still, since the stage is a mighty magnet, and would tempt a critic to try a hand at the game, it seems somewhat heinous to assume that he who criticises would cease to be unbiassed if he wrote plays. It is a question of character and rectitude. We do not suspect a judge who mixes in Society of ceasing to be just if parties he knew privately come before his tribunal. We do not doubt the fair play of an advocate who is called upon to prosecute the same party by whom he was ere that briefed to fight a cause. It is not conceivable that a decent critic who is also a dramatist should go to the theatre with prejudice because he looks upon a new play as competition. It may have been different in old times; there are some stories about, not at all pretty, of what happened sometimes in the last century, when the critic had far more power than to-day, and used his office as a means of coercion. We may proudly say of our calling that it is beyond all influence, albeit that it is human; and it is human to give a friend an extra "leg-up" in encouragement. But what one does to help is one matter; the crux of the question is, would any critic, moved by inimical feelings, whatever their cause, discredit the work upon which he is called to sit in judgment? With a fair knowledge of our craft and its manning, as they manifest themselves in our Press, I can confidently say: "Our influence may be small, but our conscience is clean, whether we write plays or not!" So why worry?

SPLENDOURS OF RIVIERA ENTERTAINMENTS: A SILVER BALLET.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE RIVIERA, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.



"THE LIMES AND SEARCHLIGHTS CONCENTRATE IN DAZZLING SPLENDOUR ON THE DANCE FLOOR": FILMING A FÊTE AT THE NEGRESKO HOTEL, NICE, WITH DECORATIONS IN SILVER AND CERISE, THE CARNIVAL COLOURS OF THE YEAR.

The hotels at Nice provide sumptuous amusement in great variety for visitors to the Riviera. On a double-page in this number, Mr. Spurrier has illustrated the Fête des Fables et Contes at the Majestic. In a note on the above drawing he writes: "Here at the Negresco a very different entertainment is given. In the large oval dining-room, covering the pillars supporting the roof, are panels of cerise, the Carnival colour of the year, decorated with large designs of silver coins and notes of all countries, while the roof is draped with festoons of silver ribbon. Here, on the central dance floor, the 'jazz' reigns supreme. The

entertainment is supplied by dancers of all grades and schools—from the classic ballet to the eccentric music-hall dance with its high kick as a chief attraction. The crowd is enormous after the dinner when the show starts. First of all, the diners fox-trot; then the blare of a trumpet sounds, and the floor is cleared. The limes and searchlights concentrate in dazzling splendour on the dance floor—a pair of show dancers appear, and the fun begins. The cinema camera then records another sumptuous entertainment." In the foreground, beside the cinematographer's steps, is a fireman.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

DINING IN FAIRYLAND ON THE RIVIERA: AN HOTEL BANQUET HALL TRANSFORMED, WITH A CENTRAL STAGE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE RIVIERA. STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.



INCLUDING BLUEBEARD, CINDERELLA, AND PUSS-IN-BOOTS: WELL-KNOWN PARISIAN IN THE DINING HALL OF THE HOTEL MAJESTIC AT NICE.

"Apart from the festivities provided by the various towns on the Riviera," writes Mr. Spurrier in a note on his drawing, "the hotels give many fêtes which prove immensely attractive. Lavish decorations designed by noted French artists are a great feature, transforming dining-rooms into palaces of another age. Instead of the Fox-trot, the old fifteenth-century songs and tunes are rendered by an orchestra composed of stringed instruments of the period. Well-known Parisian 'stars' from the Opéra or the Palais Royal, and so on, perform on a long and narrow stage which goes nearly the length of the room between the pillars, and on each side the room is crowded to the utmost with diners who have booked their places a long time ahead. The drawing shows the various

PLAYERS IN FAIRY-TALE CHARACTERS PASSING IN PROCESSION ACROSS A CENTRAL STAGE DECORATED TO REPRESENT FIFTEENTH-CENTURY TAPESTRIES.

characters in procession that came into the Fête des Fables et Contes at the Majestic Hotel, Nice. Only after Mme. Dora Stroeve had given her last encore did the room give itself over to thoughts of to-day and the Fox-trot." Besides Mme. Stroeve the performers included MM. Serge Walter, Maglian, and Bergé, also of the Paris Opéra; Mlle. Jeanne Fusier, of the Palais Royal; Mlle. Isabelle Fusier, of the Variétés; and Mlle. Marie Newelskaya. Among the fairy tales represented were "Blue Beard," "Beauty and the Beast," "The Sleeping Beauty," "Cinderella," and stories from "The Arabian Nights." Other items given were old troubadour songs and some of the ballads of François Villon.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)



These happy little people are dressed in new spring outfits from Woolland Brothers, Knightsbridge, S.W. On the left are a coat and hat of lime-coloured face-cloth and a tunic suit of striped zephyr; on the right is a scalloped frock of mauve linen, gaily embroidered, and a coat of pink serge with collar and cuffs of lace-edged crêpe de Chine. (See page 508.)

THE weather was not too kind to the King, who is a fresh-air man, and very anxious to get out after his illness, but was kept long indoors by keen, cold wind and other climatic conditions. Princess Mary took on the Queen's engagement to open the new Nurses' Home, at Reading, of the Royal Berkshire Hospital. Her Royal Highness has taken a great interest in the season of the Bramham Moor Hounds, of which her husband is Master jointly with his brother, Major the Hon. Edward Lascelles. Princess Mary's favourite mount is a fine grey hunter, which was a gift to her from Irish ladies. It has perfect manners and is a fine jumper, or, as they say in its native land, "lepper." The Princess is a really good cross-country rider. Since she has become the mother of sons she rides equally well, but with more caution and less often.

A Canon of the Church has expressed himself in favour of opening to our sex every office and dignity of the Church on an equality with men. What should we do with an Archbishop of Canterbury, and what should we call her? Miss Maud Royden has done so well in her ministry that thoughts involuntarily run to the possibilities for other women. Catholics, whether Roman or Anglo, and the Eastern Churches would never hear of us as clerics. In whatever other walks of life we have proved of value, these Churches have no use for us, save in minor affairs. Women would not, I am sure, fall victims to the lure of vestments half so easily as men do. They would be much more sure of their message and their place as messengers, and would not take from that all-important part any personal attraction, however they could justify it by symbolism.

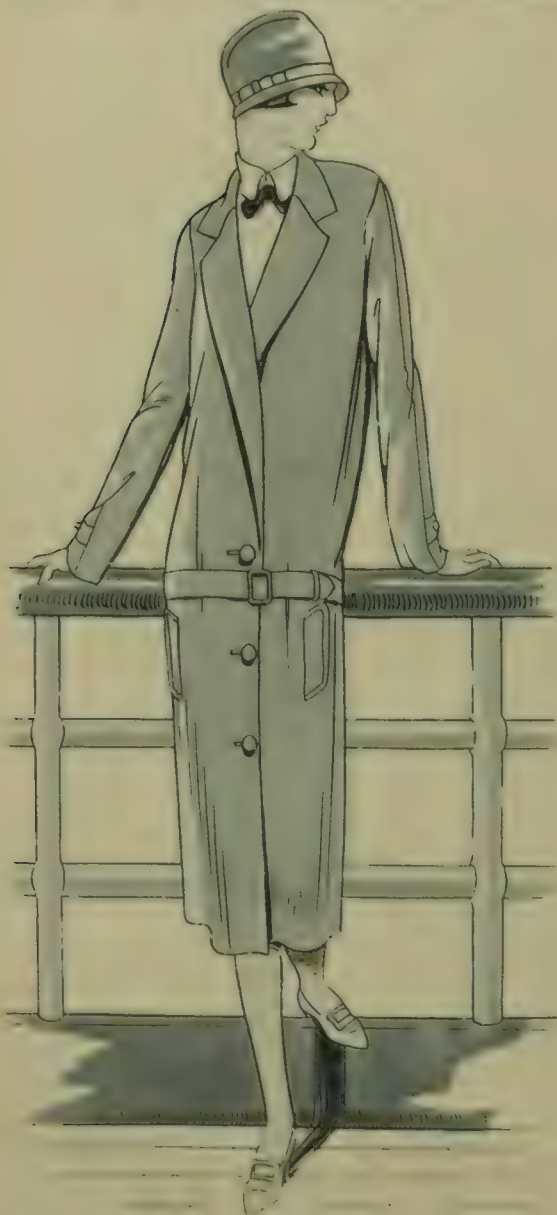
catching on, is the Ladies' Imperial Association, in connection with the club. It is to promote a good understanding among all Conservative and Imperialistic women. A large room, with part of it suitable for a platform, is provided by the club for the association. There they can hear speeches, study literature, and attend debates, also they can, when in town for shopping, use these premises for rest. The subscription is within the reach of all, 10s. 6d. a year, which does not, of course, give any club privileges, but does afford opportunity for hearing lectures and learning all that is going on in political life and of instruction on any particular question of special interest. It should be a valuable asset to the party. We have not, heretofore, had the chances of the other sex to learn by discussion and meetings what is best for the nation.

A. E. L.

Spring dress shows are enlivening the Lenten days. There is strong Russian influence in the French models being shown over here. It should, perhaps, be said, Imperialistic Russian influence, for the present fashions in Russia are contemptible as the rule. Certainly at a ball recently given for good causes, whereat the ladies wore Russian head-dresses, the effect was excellent collectively and individually becoming. The ladies chose with wisdom the height and gorgeousness of the head-dress, and those who danced wore the lighter kind. The fashion models are, however, long straight tunics, many trimmed with fur, which is now worn the year round. Others are bordered with rich Russian or Balkan embroideries, and have loose but very ornamental girdles. They are very suitable for these shapeless days and very handsome.

Whoever thought that we were limited to one kind of tea-party is going to have a severe mental jolt. Ten thousand tea-parties are in prospect to help the extension fund of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, and already I hear forty varieties have been evolved from the inner consciousness of members of a clever committee. Lack of space forbids enumeration, but it may be well to mention that there will be little variety in tea; it will be all good, and either China or otherwise. Suggestions for the *raison d'être* for tea parties will be gratefully received, also offers to have them. The Hospital was the first for women and staffed by women in this country—probably in the world. Our dear lady, Queen Alexandra, placed the foundation stone, and has now written a letter commending the Hospital extension and wishing the fund all success.

The entry of women into politics is emphasised by the fact of two first-class political women's clubs, the Ladies' Carlton, with its fine house in Chesterfield Gardens, and the Ladies' Imperial, the new premises of which were opened quite recently by the Marquess of Salisbury in the unavoidable absence of the Prime Minister, who had to remain in the House. The new club is housed at 29, Dover Street, and has comfortable, homey accommodation, and a first-rate chef. Lady Lawrence is chairman, and a very energetic and capable one. Tall, fair-haired, and clever-looking, she seems to be everywhere at once, and is the inspiration and the stand-by of the committee. A new idea, and one that is distinctly



Aquascutum cloth in a burnt-orange nuance makes this perfectly tailored coat from Aquascutum, 100, Regent Street, W. (See page 508.)



The new shade of blue expresses this graceful model built by Aquascutum in their famous cloth. (See page 508.)

*The Hall, Audley End, Essex.*

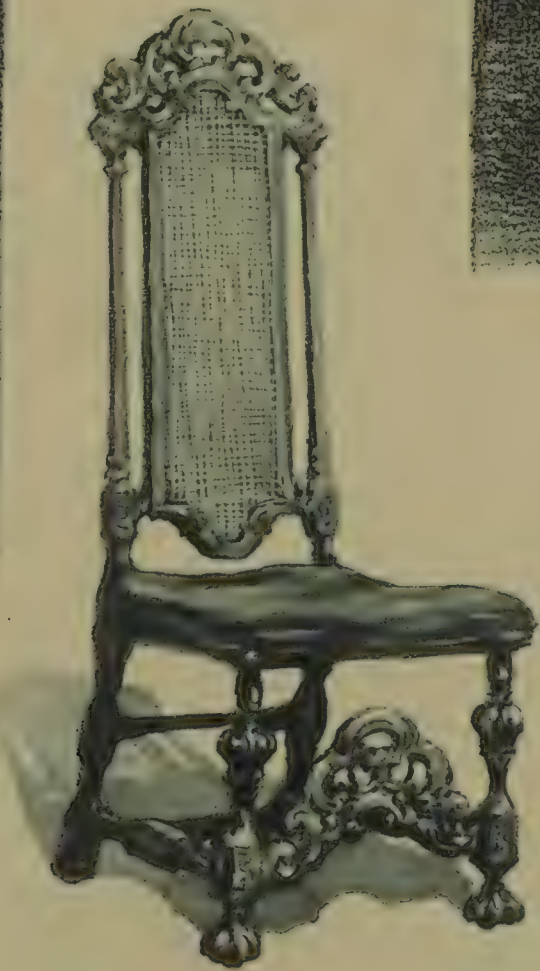
Too Large for a King

DISCUSSING the colossal mansion built by the Earl of Suffolk at Audley End, the caustic comment of King James was that it was too large for a king, though it might do for a Lord High Treasurer. Suffolk boasted that over £200,000, an enormous sum at that time, was spent on the building, and gossip was not too kind in suggesting the means by which the Lord High Treasurer raised the necessary funds.

Charles II. did not share King James's opinion of Audley End. He purchased the place for £50,000, but only £30,000 of this was paid, and the Merry Monarch made no effort to pay off the mortgage on which the balance of the purchase price was secured.

Despite the prodigality of Suffolk, his palatial home was not regarded as a masterpiece of architectural beauty. Pepys records that only the gallery, since destroyed, was good, but paid high tribute to the cellars, "where we went down and drank much good liquors." Later owners were evidently of somewhat the same opinion, for a great part of the original building was removed and alterations made to the remainder which certainly give the present grey stone building, with its curious composite Italian style, a most noble and attractive appearance.

In view of Pepys' description of the cellar contents, John Haig Scotch Whisky might well have been among the "good liquors" stored there, for even in the diarist's day, nearly 300 years ago, this world-renowned whisky was sought after and duly esteemed for its superlative quality.



A late 17th Century Walnut Chair with cane seat and back. This chair is a typical example of a style prevalent in the transitional period of furnishing, between the primitive but practical designs of mediæval days, and the more ornate styles which accompanied the Renaissance.



By Appointment.

Dye Ken
John Haig?

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

IN the programmes of the last two concerts of the Royal Philharmonic Society have been printed reproductions of the programmes of the first and second concerts of the season 1825, exactly one hundred years ago. In 1825 Beethoven was still alive, and it is interesting to note that he figured conspicuously in the 1825 programmes. The following is the programme of the concert on Monday, February 21, 1825—

ACT I.

Sinfonia No. 4 - - Beethoven
 Terzetto "Ah taci ingiusto core." Mme. Ronzi de Begnis, Signor Sapio, and Signor de Begnis (Il Don Giovanni) - - Mozart
 Quintetto, two Violins, two Violas, and Violoncello, Messrs. F. Cramer, Oury, Moralt and Lindley - - Mozart
 Scena ed Aria, "Deh, parlate," Mme. Ronzi de Begnis (Il Sacrificio d'Abramo) - - Cimarosa
 Overture to Euryanthe (never performed in this Country) - Carl Maria von Weber

The above section was—to our ears somewhat strangely—called Act. I. It will be noticed that orchestral and vocal numbers alternate, and that the modern division of concerted instrumental music into orchestral and chamber music was not made in those days. We should not now put a string quartet into an orchestral concert; but a hundred years ago the orchestras were so small that the dividing line was not so plainly marked. Act II. of the same concert began with a Haydn symphony (No. 11 Salomon set), and continued with a Haydn aria, a pot-pourri, violin obbligato

(Spohr and Mayseder) a duetto, and concluded with an Overture in D by B. Romberg. The leader of the orchestra was Mr. Keisewetter, and the conductor Sir G. Smart. Printed on the programme is the following: "It is requested that the coachmen may be directed to set down and take up with their horses' heads towards Piccadilly." At the second concert,

dominates, both his C minor Symphony and his Pianoforte Concerto in G being played—the latter for the first time in England.

The last Philharmonic Concert was conducted by Mr. Ansermet, who gave us several novelties. The first was not strictly new; it was an arrangement by himself of a Sonata by Monteverdi, "Sopra Sancta Maria," for trumpets, trombones, strings, organ and chorus. Its interest was chiefly antiquarian. A Handel Concerto Grosso (No. 1, Oboe and Bassoon soli) and Haydn's "Oxford" Symphony completed the old part of the programme, and after the interval we had Debussy's "Three Nocturnes," in a new version given by the composer to Mr. Ansermet, followed by the first performance in England of a new Violin Concerto (Op. 19) by Mr. Serge Prokofiev. This extremely difficult work was played by Mr. Joseph Szigeti, who compelled admiration for the easy way in which he mastered its bizarre intricacies. Prokofiev is not everybody's composer—he is too freakish, whimsical, and capricious to be popular; but, on the other hand, he can invent charming themes of a direct melodious attractiveness. These, however, he uses in the oddest and most disconcerting manner, and in this Violin Concerto they are not, perhaps, even as pleasing in themselves as in some of his other compositions—as, for example, his Pianoforte Concertos. Nevertheless, the Violin Concerto is a highly original and, to my mind, interesting work. It reveals great powers of invention and a very individual and attractive sense of harmony, and there can be little doubt that it supports those who believe that Mr. Prokofiev is

one of the most promising of the younger composers living to-day.

One of the most interesting programmes the

[Continued overleaf.]



POSSIBLY TO BECOME A NATIONAL POSSESSION: MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, ONCE THE HOME OF WARWICK THE "KING-MAKER," AND THE SCENE OF RICHARD THE THIRD'S COURTSHIP.

The fine ruined castle at Middleham, in Yorkshire, recently came into the market, as Lady Cunliffe-Lister had decided to sell the estate, and it was reported that it might be acquired for the nation. Middleham Castle was built early in the thirteenth century by Fitz-Ralph, from whom it passed to Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, "the King-maker." Here he entertained Edward IV.; and here Richard III., then Duke of Gloucester (who obtained the castle after Warwick's death), wooed his future Queen, Lady Anne Neville. Within the castle was born his son Edward, who died there at the age of eleven. The demolition of Middleham Castle, ordered by the Parliamentarians in 1646, was only partially carried out, and the fine old ruins stand to-day imposingly on the southern slopes of the Ure, close to one of the two ancient market crosses of Middleham.—[Photograph by C. Wenlock, Lewes.]

on Monday, March 7, 1825, the leader was Mr. Mori, and the conductor Mr. Attwood. Attwood was a pupil of Mozart, but in this programme Beethoven pre-



AT HER DANCE, BRIDGE PARTY, RECEPTION—

the hostess takes pride in making sure she has the best of everything for her guests, and realises it is most important that the beverages are absolutely right.

Whatever else is provided, the good hostess knows there are two necessities: Lemon Squash and Orange Squash, always the most popular beverages. Therefore she orders

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BY APPOINTMENT



"His Masters Voice"



BY APPOINTMENT

(Continued.)

London Symphony Orchestra has lately given us was that of their last concert, conducted by Mr. Felix Weingartner. It consisted of Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, and Berlioz's Symphonie Fantastique. Personally, I prefer Weingartner as a conductor to anybody living, and I wondered, as I looked round the Queen's Hall, how many of our young musicians and students were present to listen to that amazing exhibition of musicianship and virtuosity of the highest class which Weingartner gave us. The "Euryanthe" was incredibly beautiful. Never have I heard the mysterious slow section rendered so convincingly; and the lucidity and balance of the whole performance were beyond praise. As for the Pastoral Symphony, well, of course, Weingartner is the greatest living authority on conducting Beethoven's Symphonies; but great authorities are often more learned than pleasing, while Weingartner's rendering of this symphony was exquisitely beautiful. Every movement rippled lyrically from the first to the last bar, without a quiver of hesitation, and the modulation of the orchestral parts which produced this smoothness and gave everything its rightful prominence is something that one very rarely hears even from conductors of the highest class. Weingartner excels in these lyrical phases. His rendering of the third "pastoral" section in the Berlioz was something quite extraordinary. He secured a fineness of nuance that was almost unbelievable; and how delightful his precision is! The wood-wind played at this concert as if they were one man. In fact, Weingartner's musicianship is evidently an inspiration to the members of the London Symphony Orchestra, for they played quite remarkably well. I know of no greater pleasure in life than to see a man performing a job of the highest difficulty supremely well. To hear Weingartner conduct is a tonic. Here

is a man who is an absolute and unquestioned master of his job.

It is a pity that one cannot say the same for Berlioz in the Symphonie Fantastique. In spite of its many and rare beauties—and the third movement is one of the loveliest pieces of orchestral music ever written, while the fourth is one of the most original and bizarre—the work as a whole is a failure,

compares this attempt at the horrific and stupendous with Wagner's finales, one realises that Berlioz was a child at the game, not because he lacked the ideas—for, as a matter of fact, his ideas were as good as Wagner's, and sometimes better—but he lacked the patience necessary to make the most of them. However, it is greatly to be wished that the directors of the L. S. O. would engage Weingartner to conduct

Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony in full.

I notice that at the next concert of the L. S. O. Weingartner is to conduct, among other things, Beethoven's Symphony in F No. 8, which is also to be given at the Philharmonic Concert under Weingartner on the previous Thursday. It is rather a pity that we should hear Weingartner do the same symphony twice in one week, when he only comes to London once or twice a year, but one hesitates to suggest a change, in case one got a change for the worse. But as the Leonora No. 3 Overture is in the same programme, could not we have Schubert's C major Symphony in place of the Beethoven? If that is too long for the rest of the programme, the substitution of a Brahms Symphony for the Beethoven would meet the case.

W. J. TURNER.

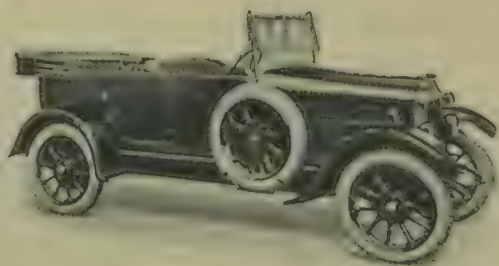


THE UNIQUE "WALL-PAPER" OF A YOUNG WIRELESS AMATEUR WITH A WONDERFUL RECORD: MR. S. K. LEWER IN HIS ROOM DECORATED WITH FOREIGN STATION CARDS.

Wireless amateurs delight to decorate their "dens" with foreign station cards, which are exchanged by post by operators who have picked each other up. Mr. S. K. Lewer, of West Hampstead, who is only seventeen, has a fine record as a wireless enthusiast. He has already picked up Mexico, Argentina, North Greenland, Australia, and New Zealand. During last year he made 5000 log entries.—[Photograph by Barratt.]

chiefly on account of the last movement. The "Witches' Sabbath," with which the symphony concludes, is one of Berlioz's extravaganzas which actually failed to come off. The preparation is too elaborate and heavy-footed, there is no real progress to a climax, and there is no climax. When one

second, Lord Desmond Taylour, is just over twenty-one. With these three young people and a clever hostess like Lady Headfort, No. 35, Grosvenor Square should be a gay house during the season. In the lifetime of the late Duke of Somerset a considerable amount of entertaining took place there.



SMOOTHNESS

Whether you have previously been aware of Calcott excellence or not, you can know true light car perfection by riding in one for no more than a mile. Its very smoothness stamps it a thoroughbred. You will be fascinated by its nimble ease of manipulation and acceleration. Its gears move without a sound, it can

be steered with the effortless simplicity of a bicycle, its upkeep requires no more than reasonable attention. In the 1925 models, the car is lighter and roomier, and engine efficiency is greater than in all the 38 years of Calcott history. It is worth every penny of the little more that it costs.

The new Calcott Cars for 1925 have been re-designed, enlarged and improved to a remarkable extent. In power, roominess, comfort and completeness of equipment they stand supreme in their class. 12/24 h.p. Two/Three-Seater £365. Four-Seater £375. Four/Five-Seater Saloon £525. 10/15 h.p. Two-Seater Semi-Coupé £275. Four-Seater £275. Dunlop Balloon Tyres standard to all models. Catalogues from CALCOTT BROS., LTD., COVENTRY. London Agents: Eustace Watkins Ltd., 91, New Bond St., W.1

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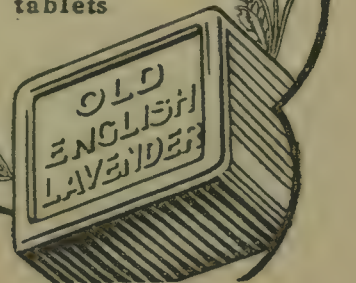
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In old-time wooden boxes of six and twelve tablets



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Early morning

The blackbird hops among the fruit-trees, mischievous thief whom we must forgive when we hear his clear, piping call. A sharp tap-tap tells that the thrush is engaged on his early morning snail. The dewy grass glistens under the sun. A spear of lavender invites plucking—a buttonhole that will bring to the breakfast-table the sweet, sharp tang of the morning air.

All the fragrance and aroma of the old-fashioned herb are preserved in Price's Old English Lavender Soap.



Born 1820—
Still going Strong!

OLD CRAFT SERIES No. 4.

FISH-FLY MAKING has its probable origin in the second century when Macedonian fishermen successfully imitated a natural fly which, when handled, was useless for fishing.

English fly-making is first recorded in the 15th century, though it is believed anglers were skilled in producing artificial flies much earlier.

The art has been brought to greater perfection through years of experience, but some of the earliest methods and dressings still exist. Of artificial flies observed in the 15th century, the February Red, Stonefly, and Spinner Red are used now.

The greatest development in 400 years has been the introduction of the dry-fly, with which Halford's name is so closely associated.

**Pride of Production is the Stimulus of True Craftsmanship
—hence the superiority of "Johnnie Walker."**

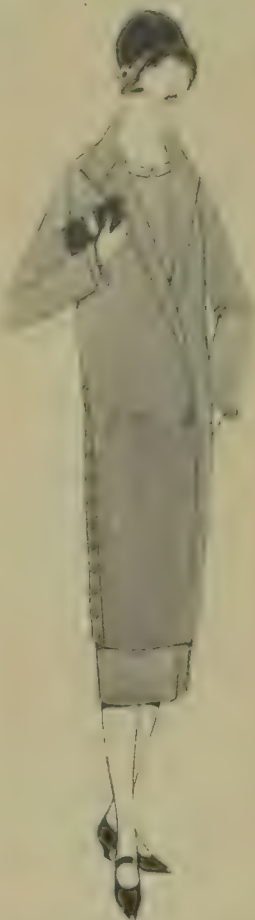
Fashions and Fancies.

Fashions for Nursery Folk.

Spring is the season when the parks are crowded with little people of all ages revelling in the sunshine, and their new outfits are as important as those of the older generation. Everything for tiny tots both pretty and practical is to be found at Woolland Brothers, Knightsbridge, S.W., in whose salons were sketched the captivating little garments pictured on page 502. On the left are a tailored coat and hat to match expressed in lime-coloured face-cloth. The coat costs 4½ guineas, and the hat 27s. 6d. Pink serge completed with lace-trimmed cuffs and collar makes the other little coat, available for 63s. For indoor romps there is the practical tunic suit of striped zephyr, price 29s. 6d.; and the scalloped frock of mauve linen hand-embroidered with gay flowers, price 35s. 9d. Then there are useful smocks of white hair-cord, smocked in many colours, available for 15s. 6d.; and a cosy outdoor set of woollies, comprising coat, pantallettes, and cap, can be secured for 31s. 9d., carried out in white wool striped with primrose artificial silk.

New Shades in Aquascutum Coats.

Every experienced devotee of sports and



Lilla has fashioned this practical two-piece suit of striped repp. The companion frock is sketched on the right.

country life invests in an Aquascutum coat at this season, for it is a wrap which meets every need and is a reliable protection against all vagaries of the weather. Sketched on page 502 are two of the new spring models which may be studied at 100, Regent Street, W., the splendid new salons erected on the site of the old premises of this firm. The "Park," on the left, is built of Aquascutum cloth in a burnt-orange nuance, and is cut on a straight slim line to conform to the fashionable silhouette. On the right is the "Berkeley," a well-tailored coat of the same material in a new shade of blue. In addition to these colours, the new Aquascutum coats can be obtained in cherry and deep violet, as well as in all tones of cinnamon and russet. Perfectly cut coats and skirts can be made to measure for 10 guineas in all tweeds, and for 12 guineas in Aquascutum cloth. And new tennis coats, built of soft fleecy materials, are obtainable for 6 guineas—ideal wraps for spring and summer.

Renovating Last Year's Frocks.

A veritable magician in the sphere of transforming last year's frocks and suits into fashionable spring models is Lilla, of 7, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. For a moderate outlay, old coats and skirts are re-born in the guise of well-tailored coat-frocks, and last year's coats made into two-piece suits. Nothing daunts this expert designer, and she will gladly give her advice on all problems free of charge. In her salons was sketched the practical two-piece suit pictured here. It is carried out in striped suiting trimmed with buttons. There are also practical tennis frocks from 30s. in tub fabrics, and from 4 guineas in washing silk; while the "All England" sports hat, in uncrushable white pique underlined with any desired colour, is only 21s. 9d. The "Lilla" smocks are another speciality, obtainable in a variety of colourings and materials. They keep one neat and tidy during arduous mornings, and save the wear and tear of other frocks. An illustrated brochure giving an idea of Lilla's new models and prices will be sent gratis and post free to all who mention the name of this paper. It is specially invaluable to residents in the country and abroad, who will find within their reach complete new outfits obtainable on economical lines.

Inexpensive Frocks and Wraps.

Everyone in search of distinctive frocks and wraps for the spring must visit Blanche, of 51, South Molton Street, W., where really delightful models can be obtained from 4½ guineas

upwards. A filmy dance frock of georgette in two shades of cyclamen can be secured for this amount, and 5 guineas is the cost of a well-cut coat-frock in



A simple house frock of striped suiting designed and carried out by Lilla, 7, Lower Grosvenor Place, W. It has a coat to match.

check face-cloth, buttoning from neck to hem. Then a double-breasted wrap coat cut on tailored riding-habit lines and built in grey fancy repp, completed with piqué collar and cuffs and a quaint fob attached to the lapel, is priced at 8 guineas. For sports wear Blanche has designed simple jumper suits and coat frocks in kasha, fitted with waistcoats of crêpe-de-Chine. These range from 7 guineas; and light crêpe-de-Chine frocks for India and the Riviera, a speciality of this clever designer, are from 5 guineas upwards.

SKIPPER RIDDLES

Question:

What is the difference between a traveller's tale and "SKIPPERS"?

Answer:

"SKIPPERS" need no cooking.



"Skippers" are ready to eat the minute you open the tin with a simple turn of the key. There is no cooking or preparation of any kind.

If you have "Skippers" handy you need never feel doubtful about asking friends to stay to a meal. They are so delicate in flavour and appetising that they make an excellent "first course"; or you can serve them as savouries for a dainty finish.

"Skippers" are also an agreeable change for breakfast and tea, and are rich in nourishment and valuable phosphates.

The record pack in September, 1924, enabled us to reduce the price 1d. a tin.

"SKIPPERS" suit you to a Tea



The name Angus Watson on any ready-to-serve food means the best of its kind.

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Pushing a 36" Mower.

'RENDLE'
MOTOR MOWER &
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ADOPTED BY 'H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS' FOR USE IN THE ROYAL PARKS
Can be attached to any standard Mower up to 36" cut, and roller up to 1½ tons. Fixed in a few minutes.

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All machines guaranteed for 12 months.

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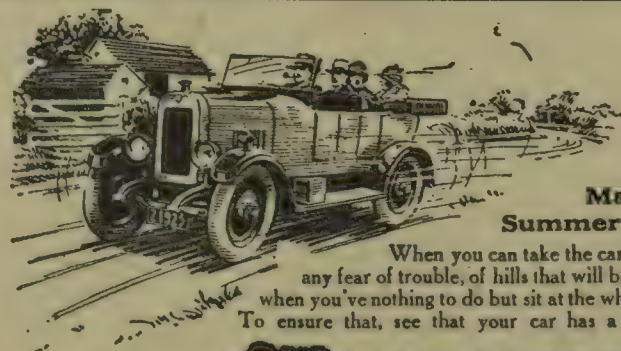
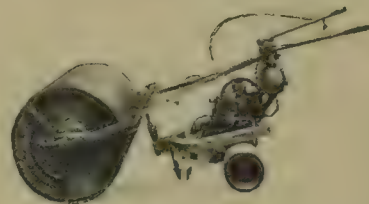
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which not only saves petrol in every mile but increases both power and efficiency. 5,000,000 motorists will confirm this. Change that old carburetter now and get the benefit of the Zenith for the whole summer. There's a Zenith fitting for practically every engine and we guarantee to decrease petrol costs and increase power and efficiency.

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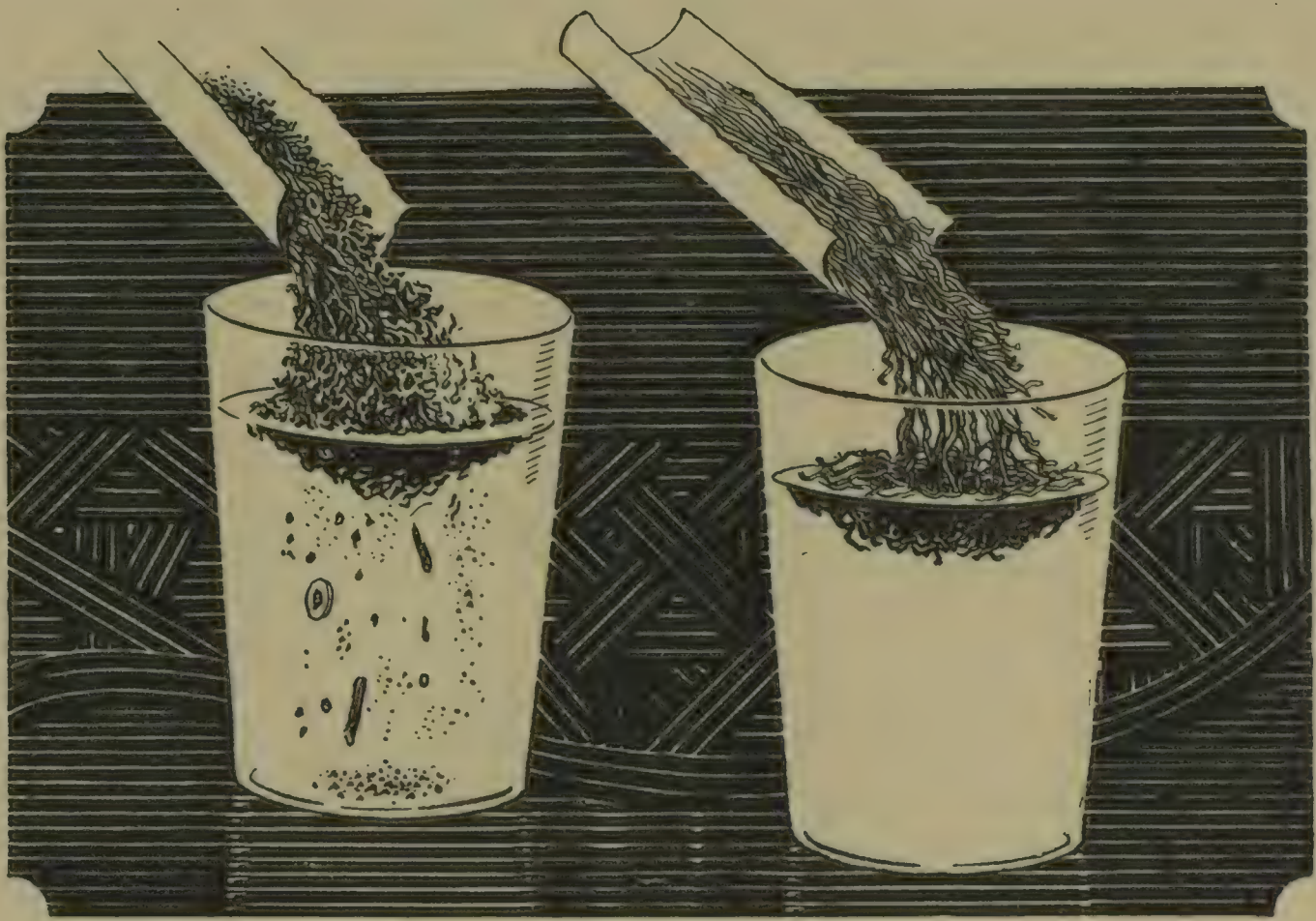
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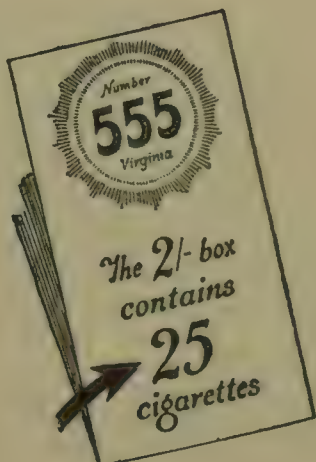


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Shake the contents of an ordinary cigarette into a glass of clean water, and see the dark, uninviting tobacco, stalk, sand and dust.

Do the same with a State Express Cigarette and observe the long strands of bright, clean Virginia tobacco, free from sand and dust.

Sand and dust cause hot metallic smoking and harm the throat. State Express Cigarettes smoke coolly because the tobacco used is superior, and because all sand and other impurities are eliminated.



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE SEASON OF THE OPEN ROAD.

The Enormous Growth of Motoring.

It may be true enough that we still have a long way to go before motoring is as universal in England as it is in America, where there is, roughly, one car in use to every three families; but it is just as true that it is increasing

The car of to-day is infinitely more trouble-free than that of 1914, although it may be true that in its essentials it does not differ materially from that of ten years ago. Then, ten years ago, we had not the trouble-saving equipment on our cars that is a part of the standard fittings of to-day.

Take one essential in particular, which I regard as one of the main factors in the inducing of this great increase in the popularity of the car. I mean the self-starter. Ten years ago this instrument was practically unknown as a part of British equipment. My recollection is that the Sheffield-Simplex was the only British car in which an electric engine-starter was standard. A few—very few—manufacturers offered to fit it as an "extra." That meant that the motor had to be started by hand, which kept out of the ranks of motor-owners many of the older generation, who were not physically capable of the often severe efforts needed to start the engines of the day;

acetylene and oil, or electric lighting by means of batteries which had to be taken out of the car for charging at a station. Looking back, it does not seem as though these crude lighting systems gave us a lot of trouble, but they did really, and many a one has decided that unreliable lighting was the last straw which put motoring out of court. Now it is very seldom indeed that, given average care and attention to the wiring, the lighting of the car gives a moment's trouble. In the past three years, for instance, all I can recollect of lighting trouble is summed up in three blown fuses (each replaced in a couple of minutes) and possibly half-a-dozen bulb failures. As to a complete failure of the electric system, I have long ceased to regard it as within the practical possibilities of motoring.

There is not a detail of the car which has not been correspondingly improved, but it would be merely wearisome to go right through it in all its various parts and show how much better is the car of 1925 in comparison with that of 1914.

Moderate Cost of Motoring.

The prime cause of the increasing popularity of motoring is, of course, the greatly reduced cost of running a car. I have from time to time given figures relating to the ascertained costs of operating certain types of cars, all of which have gone to show that motoring is by far and away the most economical method of transport. You can carry four passengers over a long journey for less than a penny a mile each, counting in all the costs that a business man will lay to the account of his car. I mean, including depreciation, interest on the capital invested, and all the rest, which are nothing but a bore to the average motorist like myself, who regards the money he has laid out on his car as so much money he no longer has, and who does not trouble himself about such details as depreciation. I agree that this attitude towards running costs is all wrong from the strictly business point of view, but, really, why should one bother about mixing business and pleasure?

To revert to the serious side—unquestionably a good motor-car does afford the cheapest method of locomotion. If you carry more than one person, it is far cheaper than railway travelling, and only a fraction of that of transit by air. It is infinitely more convenient, too, because it is a door-to-door business. Take the case of the man who lives, for example, in Richmond and who desires to take his wife and family to Eastbourne. Say he elects to go by train, or does not own a car. He has to arrange for transport to Richmond Station, which will cost him, say, five shillings at a moderate computation. There will be a tip to the porter of a shilling. First-class fares to Waterloo will cost, for four people, six shillings. Another shilling tip at the end and a taxi to Victoria will mean another five shillings,

and then there is another tip and £2 10s. for fares. Arrived at Eastbourne, there is yet another transhipment with a tip and another taxi fare, for which we will allow once more five shillings. So in actual money he will have laid out £3 13s in cash. Now take the time

(Continued overleaf.)



MOTURING IN THE ALPS: A 12-H.P. ALVIS CAR (PRICE £420) AT THE HOTEL TIEFEN-GLETSCHEIN IN THE FURKA PASS, NEAR THE GLETSCHEHORN.

here at a rate exceeding all the estimates of the most optimistically enthusiastic devotees of the movement. At the present time there are about 475,000 private motor-cars registered in the British Isles, in addition to about 440,000 motor-cycles. During the past year alone the numbers of private cars have increased by approximately 92,000—a rate of increase absolutely unparalleled in this country.

There are, of course, two sides to the picture. As I say, we shall be a long time reaching the American standard. In fact, I think it safe to say that we shall never do so, and I would go as far as to say that it is quite undesirable that we should. America is a country of vast distances, in which populations, save in the great cities of the Union, are sparse and spread over large areas. In Great Britain our population is far more concentrated and lacks room for expansion. This means that, if we did own cars in the same proportion to population, it would soon become impossible to move in urban areas, while our main trunk roads would be as congested as Piccadilly in the rush hours. If we ultimately get to the average of one car for each ten families, it will be about as much as we have accommodation for on our existing and projected roads. As a fact, we are even now feeling the congestion of the main roads, as one can easily appreciate by a run down to Brighton or some other popular resort during the week-end. In this connection it is useful to bear in mind that these roads have not only to carry the privately owned motor traffic, but at least an equal number of commercial vehicles of one sort and another. I have no statistics of the numbers of commercial vehicles operating in the United States, but I should think it would be safe to say that we have a proportionately larger number here, and they are increasing almost as fast as the private cars. It is really debatable whether we are not fast arriving at the limit numbers for which we have comfortable road accommodation.

Why this great increase, with the promise of more to come? It is not, according to the statisticians, that the wealth of the community has increased so greatly as to bring motoring within the reach of practically everybody. On the contrary, the men of figures tell us that, as a community, we are poorer than before the war. No doubt there is a wider distribution of wealth to account for a part of the increase under discussion, but it is only a part. My own opinion is that it is due to quite other causes. In the first place, research and development have made the modern motor-car so absolutely reliable that the veriest tyro in motoring is perfectly safe in buying any car with a name in the full assurance that it will not let him down,

MOTURING IN SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY: AN 11-H.P. STANDARD "PICCADILLY" SALOON AT WOOTTEN WAWEN, WARWICKSHIRE, NEAR STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

while few women, save the most athletic, could even dream of a car of their very own to look after and drive. That is all changed, thanks to the development of the electric starter, which has done away entirely with the use of brute strength in getting the motor going. I believe that, had it not been for this development, the numbers of cars in use would have been less than they are by tens of thousands.

Again, look at the difference the evolution of a reliable system of electric lighting has made. The effect has been nothing like that of the starter, but it has certainly played its part. Before the war we were practically driven to choose between



MOTURING ON THE RIVIERA: A 30-98-H.P. VAUXHALL VELOX AT A CORNER OF THE CASINO AT MONTE CARLO—SHOWING THE CAFÉ DE PARIS IN THE BACKGROUND.

T H E 9 / 2 0 H . P . R O V E R C A R



Buy a Rover car—because

There's a reputation to be sustained

ROVER CARS

8 H.P.—Tax £9, 3-speeds and reverse, equipped with electric lighting, horn, spare wheel and tyre, all-weather equipment, etc. TWO or FOUR SEATER

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9/20 H.P. — Four cyl., o.h.v. engine, tax £9, 3-speeds and reverse, equipped with electric starting and lighting, horn, spare wheel and tyre (balloon tyres), all-weather equipment, etc. Long wheelbase.

Models:

TWO or FOUR SEATER

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14/45 H.P. — o.h.v. engine, tax £14, 4-speeds, every fitment possible.

Prices from **£550**

Apart from the fact that the 9/20 h.p. Rover is so speedy and economical to run; that it is so smart-looking and comfortable, it has yet another serious claim to your consideration. Everybody has heard the name Rover—first as applied to bicycles during the last *forty* years—more recently—for just over twenty years—in connection with motor cars. Ask an “old stager” what he thinks of Rover: he will tell you “Good, honest, reliable stuff—*real British.*” And there lies the

foundation upon which Rover reputation has been built so surely. Examine a 9/20 h.p.—or an 8 h.p.—Rover car. Note its sturdy yet graceful appearance and good workmanship. There is nothing “showy” about it; nothing that will wear badly and look “cheap” in a few weeks’ time. The worth of the Rover lies in its chassis: it is built to give *service*, to depreciate slowly—and that explains why second-hand Rovers fetch good prices. Don’t overlook that.

Dunlop tyres fitted as standard.

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THE ROVER COMPANY LTD., COVENTRY

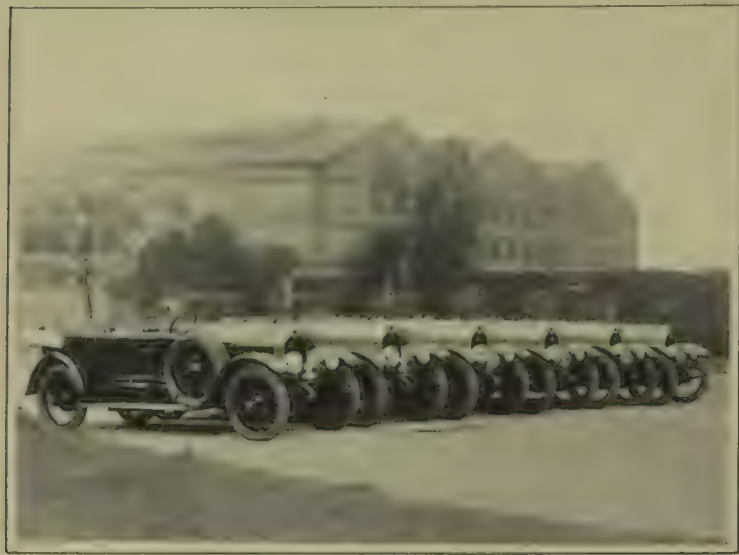
61 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

SERVICE DEPOT: SEAGRAVE ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.6.

ROVER IS BRITISH ALL THROUGH

(Continued.)

occupied. He will possibly leave home at 9 a.m. and catch the 10.5 from town, landing at Eastbourne at 12.22 p.m., arriving at his hotel at, say, 12.30 p.m. By



FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE FLEET OF SIX CROSSLEY CARS ORDERED FOR HIS SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR.

The six Crossley cars to be used during the Prince's tour are being shipped so as to reach South Africa a few weeks before his arrival. Wakefield oil will be used, and Rapson tyres are fitted to each car.

car I make the distance seventy miles, as nearly as possible, which is an easy three hours' run, so if he left home at 9 he ought to be in Eastbourne at noon, thus saving half an hour. Assuming his car to be one of the popular 11.9 or 13.9-h.p. types, his running-costs ought, at 4d. per mile—which is well outside the figures I have published in these notes from time to time—to be £1 2s. So he has not only saved time, but his actual cost of travelling has been reduced by £2 11s. Apart altogether from that, he loaded his passengers and luggage into the car at Richmond and did not disembark them until he had reached his destination in Eastbourne, thus saving all the trouble and annoyance of three more changes. Is it any wonder that, among those who take the trouble to think things out, the motor-car is gaining in popularity?

Recently I had occasion to visit Manchester rather frequently. Once I had to go down on a Sunday, and elected to go by train. I had to leave my home at 3 p.m. to connect with the train in London, arriving in Manchester at 10.30 p.m.—7½ hours on the way. The fares cost me just over £2. The next time I went by road, and the actual running time from home to Manchester, 199 miles, was 7 hr. 17 min. exactly. I used eight gallons of petrol and a quart of oil—an actual running cost of about 14s. Of course, there are other items I have not included which would enhance the cost, but the point is that, instead of having to hang about in London waiting for the train, I ran straight through, leaving home exactly when it was convenient, and, being dependent on nothing and nobody, arrived in Manchester exactly when I had planned; and, all in, it cost less than the railway. Unquestionably, it is because the general public has come to appreciate the convenience, comfort, and

economy of motor travel that motor-ing is so well on the up-grade.

Will Costs
Come Down? A question I am sometimes asked is whether

or not I think the cost of motoring will be still further reduced. The answer is that I do not see how any material reduction is to take place. It is not reasonable to suppose that the actual cost of the car itself can be reduced to a much lower figure than it stands at present. Besides, if my own silly system of accountancy—it may be silly, but it is very comfortable—is to be

adopted, the first cost of the car does not matter much. Repairs and replacements, now that the car is so reliable a machine, have become almost a negligible quantity. Naturally, the car, like any other piece of machinery, must be kept in order, but that is not a costly matter if we see that it is always in the best possible condition. Petrol may come down in price: on the other hand, it may go up. Tyres are better than ever they were, and it is difficult to see how they can be improved; and so on up and down the scale. No; I cannot say I think we can get our costs down materially. In any case, we have, as I have endeavoured to show, a form of transport which is far cheaper and more convenient than the railway—and the more passengers you carry, bear in mind, the cheaper motoring is relatively to other forms of transport.

The Reliability
of the Car.

I have stressed the fact that the modern motor-car is an essentially reliable vehicle. How reliable it is, in fact, was brought very forcibly to mind on a recent day when I was a guest of the

(Continued overleaf.)



ROYALTY AT THE WHEEL: THE CROWN PRINCE OLAF OF NORWAY IN THE 10-15-H.P. FIAT PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

Isotta Fraschini

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"I have now had the car nearly three years and have never had a single mechanical stop—never a roadside repair and always exceptionally smooth running."
The Hon. Gerald Montague.

5th March, 1925.
"I need hardly tell you how delighted we are with the car in every respect. She is a treat to look at and a marvel of flexibility and power."
The Earl of Haddington.

THE STANDARD CHASSIS
has a guaranteed speed of 90 m.p.h.
Chassis Price £1,395
Special Sports Chassis . . . £1,470

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You're looking forward to a good time with that car you're buying for the spring.

But who, besides yourself and your family, is going to get any good out of its purchase?

Is it going to benefit the foreign workman, and so help to throw your own fellow-countrymen out of employment?

Or are you going to give a helping hand to British labour by buying a *British Car*—the car that is unsurpassed in all the world for fine workmanship and material, for economical running, for general suitability to the British motorist's requirements—a car you will always be proud to own?

Buy a BRITISH MOTOR

A British Motor is a car made solely in the British Isles, of British-made parts and fitted with British-made tyres and accessories

3

SWIFT ALL-BRITISH CARS

In every detail

Swift all-British cars will bear most searching scrutiny. Built throughout as a quality production, they give the utmost service at the minimum of expense, and hold a unique place in the esteem of motorists everywhere.

PRICES:

10-h.p. Full 4-Seater ..	£235
10-h.p. 2/3-Seater ..	£235
10-h.p. ½ Coupe Cabriolet	£275
12-h.p. 4-Seater ..	£375
12-h.p. 2/3-Seater ..	£375
12-h.p. ¾ Coupe ..	£500
12-h.p. 4-Door Saloon	£550

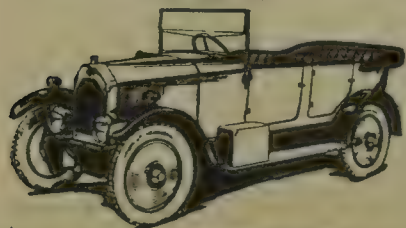
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Manufacturers:

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A really practical Trunk for the Touring Car. Covered and lined best quality Black Rexine, edges bound vulcanised fibre, with strengthening corners; fitted with lever clips front and sides, dust-proof English lock. Size 30 inches long, 18 ins. high, width 18½ ins. at bottom and 17 ins. at top. Fitted inside with two full-size Suit Cases, covered Black Rexine, strengthened with leather binding. Size 29 x 16 x 8 ins. each.

COMPLETE **8 Gns.**

Motor Trunks made specially in a few days to fit any make of Car.

A variety of other makes of Motor Trunks in stock at prices ranging from 4 Gns. per set complete.

HARRODS LTD

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

LONDON SW1

(Continued.)

Wolseley Company at a luncheon to welcome home Major Forbes-Leith and his two companions who were the first to journey from England to India by motor-car, the adventure having been accomplished by the aid of "Felix II.," who is a 16-35-h.p. Wolseley car. The journey began at Leeds and ended at Quetta, the total distance covered being 8527 miles—not a great distance as motoring distances go, but in this case representing a feat of endurance on the part of men and car which is unique in the history of motoring.

A brief glance at the journey itself is interesting. The route lay across Europe by way of Paris to Monaco and Venice, Trieste and Zagreb to Constantinople. Crossing into Asia Minor, the road was followed through Konia to Aleppo, Damascus, and Baghdad to Teheran, and thence to Shiraz and Quetta. Neither car nor crew seem to have had anything approaching an easy time on any part of the journey, for even in

"We have just arrived after a most wearying day spent struggling over tracks which were once fine metal roads, but which, thanks to the ravages of war, can hardly be followed. Felix purred for 136 miles to-day at an average speed of under 12 m.p.h. Can you imagine nearly twelve hours at the wheel, picking your way in and out of a chess-board of pot-holes, any one of which would sweep your axle backwards if you hit it? Every second, even with careful driving, you are jerked upwards nearly to the hood, and every passenger must use his body weight continually to counteract the shocks. Such has been our journey for the last two days—from Zagreb to Belgrade. Every one of us is stiff, tired, bruised, and we welcome a forced two-days rest with zest."

Much worse was to follow, as is only to be expected. Their worst day of the whole journey was experienced near the Angora railway, and it is worth while quoting the log of the day in full as an example of what the pioneers of motoring in strange lands have to endure. Of this day Major Forbes-Leith says—

As we had less than a foot clearance between our off-side wheels and a 300 feet drop into a raging torrent, and as we were none of us tired of life, I could not take the risk of skidding on the loose material. So we waited until tons of it were shovelled over the sides, and we finally passed on the hard rock. Our troubles had scarcely commenced, however, and without going into great detail I will give an account of that day, which I think was the hardest by hundreds per cent. of the whole tour:

6.10 a.m. Strike tent and away.
6.20 a.m. Arrive landslide and wait for road to be cleared at 9.5.
9.15 a.m. Strike corner of gorge with 12 inches of rock in middle of road in place where only

just room for car to pass, and as it is not possible to move rock, we build ramp up to level of rock for wheels of car.

9.55 a.m. Deep mud patches. Try to rush one with chains on, but stick; unload car and finally get clear.



AT THE WHEEL OF THE WOLSELEY TWO-SEATER SHE WON AS A PRIZE IN THE LIFEBOAT COMPETITION: MRS. W. G. GOSS.

France the roads are described as terrible. Their real troubles commenced when approaching Belgrade, and an extract from the log on entering that city is significant. It says—

INVINCIBLE



THE finest guarantee of lasting satisfaction is to purchase a car that bears a famous name. Makers who have a great reputation and tradition to keep up, take no chances.

The new 18-55 h.p. six-cylinder is the best Talbot that has ever been built.

The complete car includes four-five seater body of the highest quality, with full equipment, and is fitted with four-wheel brakes. Coachbuilt saloon, Weymann saloon, limousine, landaulette and other types of body are available.

18/55 h.p. Six-cylinder Touring Car £825

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THE NEW 13.9-H.P. OVERLAND CAR: A VEHICLE OF DISTINGUISHED APPEARANCE.

10.30 a.m. Gradient of about 1 in 5 strewn with huge loose rocks on surface of loose stone, climb hill and remove biggest rocks from path of axle, stick at bend, wheels not gripping; reverse and try again, with two friends walking and pushing, just manage.
11.15 a.m. On the apparently hard surface we sink to the axles in mud, unload car, put on chains. Wroe loses shoe in mud; we dig and lay rocks down and build a hard track with about a ton of rock. After an hour we get out, very hot; camera-man purple, also the air!
12.15 p.m. Half a mile through mud patches over ploughed fields, mud up to our eyes. Felix's wheels look like disc wheels with mud. We stop to eat, having covered 6½ miles in six hours. Clean and scrape some mud off our clothes, which are heavy with it.
1.30 p.m. Off again. Come to pass over hill, two miles long, average gradient 1 in 5, covered with rocks. Crawl on sticks a dozen times over loose stones; pushed again and again.
2.45 p.m. Two miles' fair going. Arrive road side of river fallen away; old beam and a few pieces

(Continued overleaf.)

Over 30 m.p.g.!

THE petrol consumption of the Crossley 14 is at least 30 m.p.g. Owners report as high as 36 m.p.g. In an Official Trial the result obtained was 36.2 m.p.g.

This is one of the reasons why the Crossley 14 costs no more to run than most small light cars of greatly inferior performance.

The Crossley 14 easily attains over 50 miles per hour. Climbs any ordinary hill on top. Carries four or five passengers in perfect comfort anywhere a car can go.

Quality—Performance—Economy.

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Touring Car - - -	£400
Touring Car de Luxe	£420
Saloon de Luxe - - -	£560
Landaulette - - -	£580

Ask also for details of the famous 10.6 h.p. and 20/70 h.p. models, cars of unique performance and refinement.

Crossley

14 h.p. R.A.C. Rating 15.6



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REPUTATION

THE greatest of all incentives to human endeavour is reputation.

A TYRANNICAL taskmaster compelling men to give their utmost—and continue so doing until the end.

BY his achievements so shall a man's worth be measured.

THIS IS OUR ACHIEVEMENT
And upon this, our achievement, we have built our reputation.

FIVE PASSENGER SALOON

*Fitted complete with Four
Wheel Brakes. Price*

£550

UNIC MOTORS



A visit to our Showrooms—or a Trial Run at your own convenience—will enable you to know and appreciate what true quality in an Automobile means. In reading this advertisement you have shown our House a courtesy—permit us to thank you.

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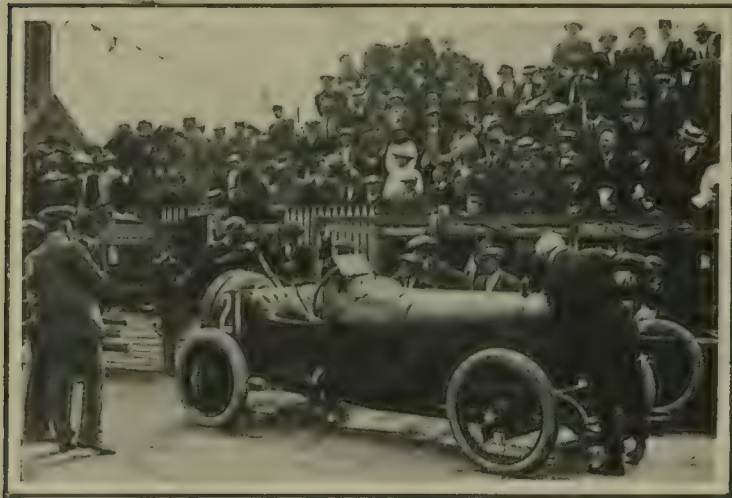
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of rotten board, hardly strong enough to bear a donkey, hold us up. Return to village, told this was the *only* way to pass; return with labour, build ramp and pass with exactly 1½ inches to spare. Villagers tell us all good going ahead, but two hundred yards away find another, but pass that by digging a little.

5.30 p.m. After more mud, rocks and hills, camp out, having completed 21½ miles in 11½ hours.

Felix is still in splendid trim, and not as much as a plug has been changed since leaving England. Only five tyres have been used, and no puncture since leaving Paris. Surely this is a record?

There is no need to follow the adventurers day by day to the end of the journey. I have quoted enough of their doings to show what determination to succeed and a sterling good car can accomplish. It is enough to say then that ultimately, five and a half months after leaving Leeds, Quetta was reached triumphantly. With this example before us, surely it can be claimed that the modern motor-car has the merit of reliability under every condition of use.



AN ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD SUNBEAM THAT RECENTLY MADE A SPEED RECORD: THE SAME CAR BEING PREPARED FOR THE T.T. RACE IN 1914. This photograph shows one of the 3-litre Sunbeam cars preparing for the start of the 1914 Tourist Trophy Race in the Isle of Man. Only a week or so ago this same car set up an Australasian speed record of 100.3 m.p.h. in New Zealand in the hands of a private owner. Mr. K. Lee Guinness, we may recall, won the 1914 T.T. race on a 3-litre Sunbeam.

Improvements of the Future.

we must not assume that the car has arrived at finality in design and construction, which is impossible as things are. Even in its external characteristics I should not like to say that the motor-car of 1925 bears any likeness to that which will be in use in 1935. Not so long ago I was very much impressed by inspecting two cars of revolutionary design. One was a German—the Rumber—the other British, called the North. In both cases the engine and transmission were located at the rear of the chassis, and the performance of both these extraordinary vehicles gave me to wonder whether, all these years, we have not been wrong in our conception of design. Added to this, a very old motor trade friend, Mr. Percy Richardson, whose name is very well known in connection with Daimler and Sheffield.

Simplex, gave me some very interesting details of certain experiments he had carried out in developing the G. W. K. These were quite startling in the light they shed on the relative efficiencies of a similar motor when mounted conventionally in front and then at the rear of the car. In every way the latter positioning showed a superiority, and not a small one, either. I am not arguing, of course, that within a few years all cars will be altered in this way; I simply refer to the matter to show one direction in which it is possible that the car of to-morrow may differ from that of to-day. If these premises are correct in a fundamental matter, it follows that there is ever so much more scope for alteration and improvement in details.

The Super-Charger.

One direction in which we may see radical change is in the increase of engine efficiency by use of a super-charging device. As is well known,



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after an internal-combustion engine has reached a certain number of revolutions per minute, the power begins to fall off as revolutions increase. This is due to the fact that there is not sufficient time for the cylinders to fill with explosive mixture under the influence of atmospheric pressure alone. The purpose of the super-charger is to supply this deficiency by raising the induction pressure to anything up to 5 lb. per sq. in. above atmospheric. The device may be either a blower or suction fan, or a positively acting piston pump. Much experiment along the lines indicated has been carried out during the past two years in racing practice; but, except in the case of one well-known German car, I have no knowledge of a super-charger being embodied in any of the touring designs. There are many difficulties to be overcome before this can take place, but within the next five years the super-charger will have taken its place with the self-starter and the dynamo as a part of the usual equipment of the touring car.

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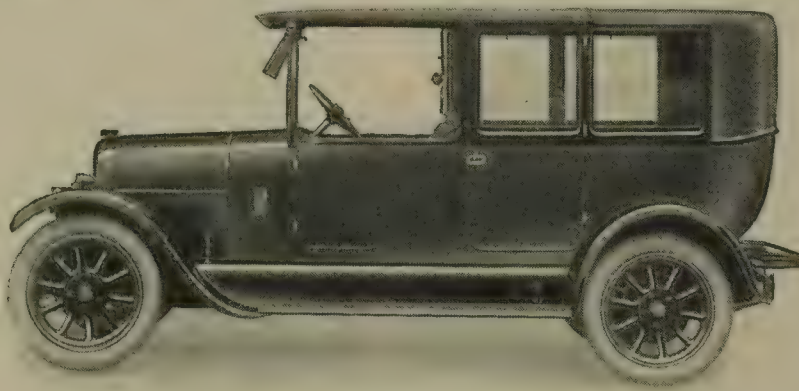
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"ANYHOUSE," AT THE AMBASSADORS.

Miss Tennyson Jesse's morality of the suburbs, "Anyhouse," promises better things than it gives—aims high at a satire on middle-class hypocrisy, only to tumble with a bang into melodrama; tries to cover in one play and one household all the more unhappy phases of love and sex problems; and provides us with a muddle of situations and comment rather than with a work in which the artist's touch is evident. Obviously, she meant to show us, as it were, a longitudinal section of "any" suburban home. But is her supposed slice of bourgeois life—with snobbish

paterfamilias and pietistic matron; daughter of the house who lived for a week with a man during the war and "knows"; cheery kitchen drudges and a sad housemaid about to become an unmarried mother—is it in any degree typical? No doubt the plight of Lizzie, unable to marry her sweetheart because he is penniless, and doomed to a home for fallen women, is full of pathos; no doubt the daughter's revolt against a loveless match with a rich suitor is meant

conventional out-of-doors man from the Dominions enters looking for a wife and chooses the kitchen wench. Lizzie's lover is brought on as temporary butler and goes mad at thought of her position. Consequently a lunatic-anarchist is introduced into the house who shoots wildly, killing the most harmless of the crowd, poor Lizzie. And there is talk—too much talk—of a pseudo-symbolistic sort. How, with so many *dramatis personæ*, do any justice to the acting? The best certainly comes from Miss Olive Sloane—very moving in Lizzie's rôle.

"PERSEVERING PAT," AT THE LITTLE.

It is odd how much alike many Irish folk comedies are, at least to English eyes; it is odd, too, how, as we watch these plays, we laugh at meannesses of conduct we might find repellant in any other setting. Consider "Persevering Pat," for instance, the work of Mr. Lynn Doyle: nearly every one of its characters tries his or her hardest to cozen or bilk the rest. Their chief victim, however, is Peter, the village dullard, suddenly endowed by rumour with wealth, and therefore made the mark of wholesale matchmaking. The women make eyes at him, fathers pitch their daughters at him; all of them, including a scheming widow you would think could not be baffled, seek to snare him in the noose of matrimony. And just because of his seeming dullness he dodges the lot. You have seen something like this in more amiable form in "The Farmer's Wife," and of course the story is a stock plot of farce; what makes "Persevering Pat" piquant is its exposure (or exaggeration) of the more unscrupulous traits of Irish peasants, the thoroughness of its racial portraiture.

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"Eve," the Lady's Pictorial, will appear at Easter in a more than ever attractive guise. The Special Easter Number of April 1 will not only contain a beautiful colour section, but will inaugurate in convincing fashion Eve's new policy of a wider and more definite feminine appeal. The old popular features remain, and the new features—there are many of them—cater especially for the practical woman to whom home, children, and family matters are of prime importance. Remember the date—April 1.



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Photograph by Sport and General.

to strike a modern note, though revolting daughters are as old as Sudermann or Shaw. But the playwright overloads her stage: as if she had not a sufficient handful in the inmates of "Anyhouse," she drags more characters into the story. Thus your

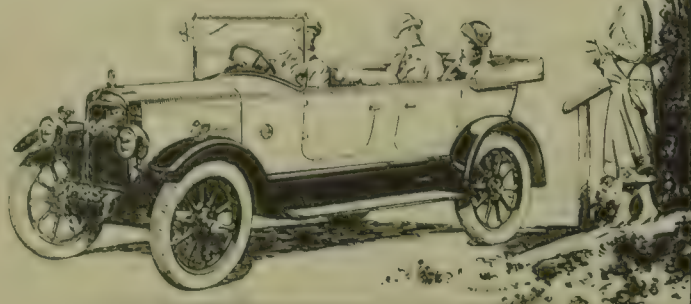
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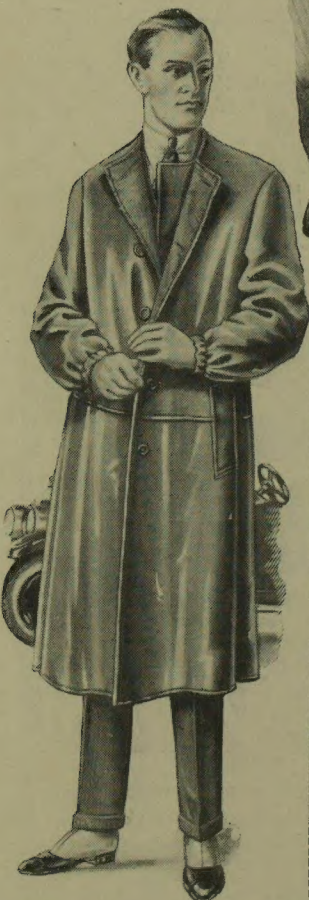
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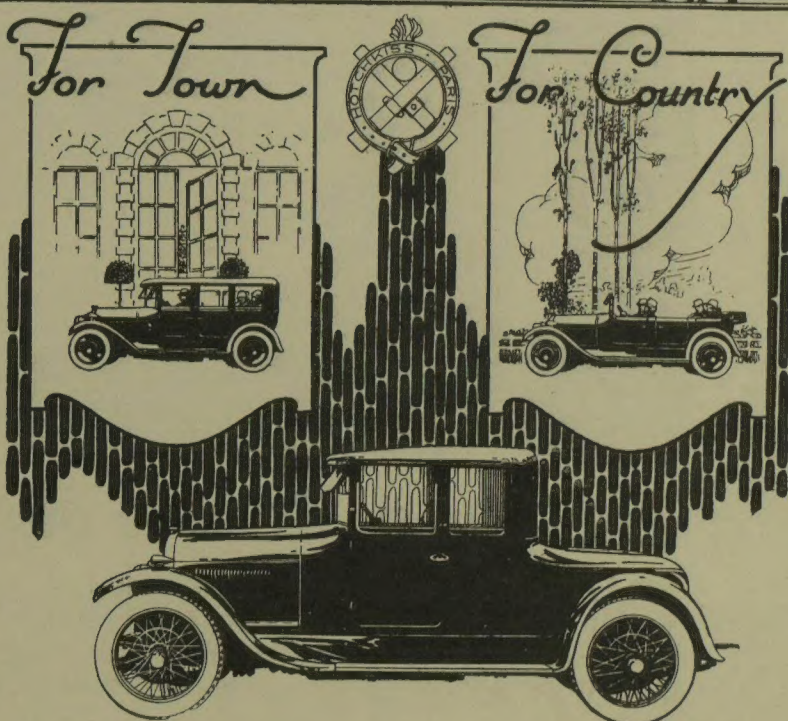
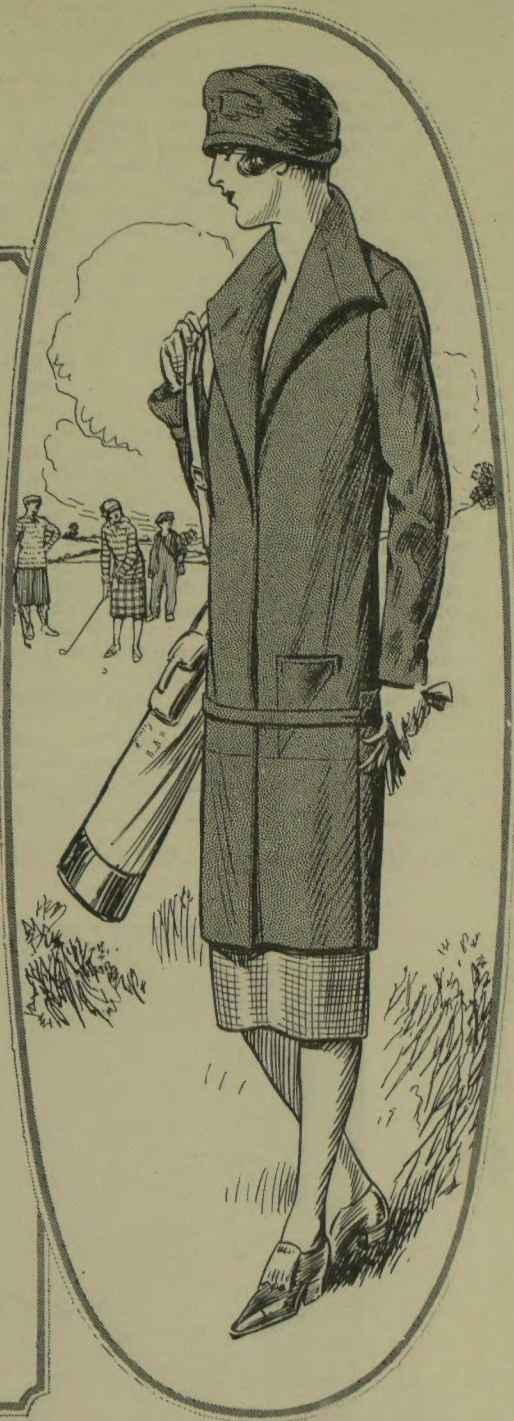
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THE DREAM OF A PERFECT GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from Page 490.)

the directing élites! How many dreams that confuse and complicate everything would vanish!

Europe is to-day a strange manufactory of political Utopias of all kinds. In Germany you find parties which wish to lead their country back to paganism—that is to say, to the age when the warlike virtues of the people had not been assailed by Christian Semitism. In Italy there are theorists who dream of reconstructing the theocracy of the Middle Ages or of reconstituting the Roman Empire. In France there are some who dream of a King like Saint Louis, others who desire a Dictator like the First Consul.

In all European countries the Russian revolution has its disciples, who are persuaded that it has found the formula of the perfect government, and that no country will save itself from moral decomposition and ruin if it does not follow the example Russia has given.

Happily, these doctrines are nowhere in power, but everywhere they influence public opinion, and, through public opinion, the governments, hindering their actions by all sorts of difficulties. Disturbed in a greater or lesser degree by all these brilliant dreams, by the illusions of which they are the outcome, and which teach that man can mould States like clay or wax, public opinion in all countries finds it very difficult to grasp the situation as it really is, in its simplicity. For the political situation of Europe, which from certain points of view seems so complicated, is at bottom very simple.

Since the fall of the Romanoffs, the Hohenzollerns, and the Hapsburgs, and the dislocation of the monarchical system, there is no longer in Europe any principle of authority other than the sovereignty and delegation of the people; there is no longer any legitimate government

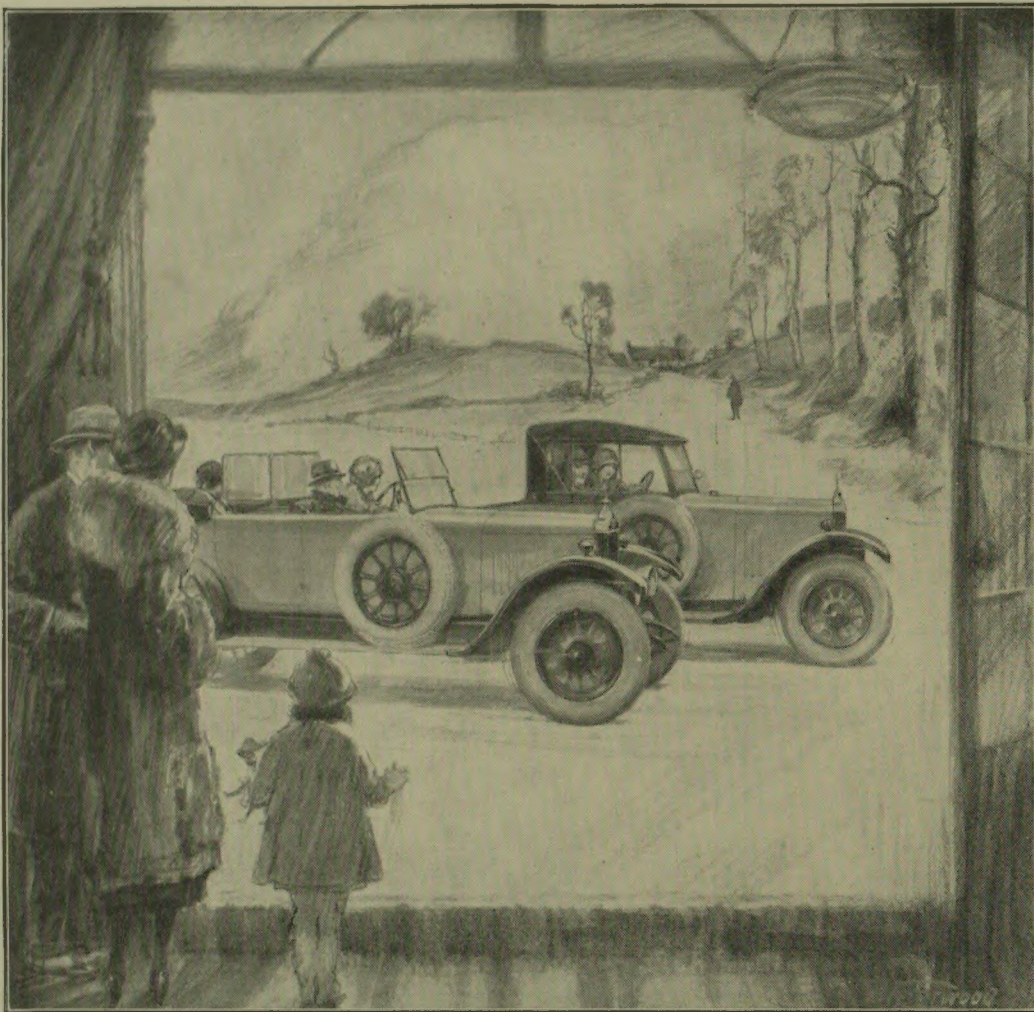
other than representative government loyally carried out. Even the partial reintegration of one or more dynasties would change nothing in the situation. If destiny wills that some dynasties should resume power, they could only resume it under the form of an elected monarchy, based on the more or less sincere consent of the masses. Divine Right as a basis for authority is finished. It will never be repeated, and there we have the clue to the whole situation in Europe and America; we have not got the possibility of choosing between representative and other forms of legitimate government which might be better; we have only the choice between different and not very numerous forms of representative government, and revolutionary adventures which might lead us to power or ruin, but which would all be reducible, under different flags and names, to the armed despotism of a minority, which would exercise its power by force and for more or less definite aims.

As time passes, it seems to me increasingly evident that the future of Europe depends on the chance that this idea, in itself a very simple one, will have of imposing itself on the intellectual élite of the political parties, and the consciousness of the masses. That alone can give a sure and fertile direction to the very confused efforts which are everywhere being made towards restoring solid order. That alone can eliminate the revolutionary character from many ideas and doctrines which are very popular to-day, and make them take part in the great work of the new order.

A striking example of this is given us in the violent criticisms by which representative government, parliamentarism and everything in the nature of democracy is assailed. If one believes, not only that it is possible to-day to operate a government in Europe outside the representative principle, but also to find all sorts of unknown blessings in such a government, those critics will

be a revolutionary force. They will give us movements like the overthrow of the constitution in Russia in 1917, or the *coup d'état* of 1922 in Italy against the parliament and its majority; they will urge towards more or less resolute attacks against the principle itself. But if we are persuaded that outside the representative principle and the legal delegation of power there is nothing left to Europe to-day but the armed despotism of a minority and a faction, those criticisms will become contributory forces urging us on to the task of endeavouring to eliminate the faults of the representative régime without attacking the principle itself, which is imposed by necessities stronger than our desires. The inviolability of the principle will be the limit that we shall never cross in our efforts to perfect the modern State.

It is here again a question of limits. Perfection in politics, as in morals and in art, is one of the most noble aspirations of the human soul; but it may become one of the most dangerous if it is not proportioned to powers and possibilities. The man who wishes to perfect a thing beyond his powers always ends by spoiling and destroying it. The ideal of the perfect government, by which the ancient world was obsessed, was the cause of the long anarchy in which Europe lived during the Middle Ages. It does not seem likely that Europe will in our day be menaced by a catastrophe of such magnitude; but it is certain that the ideal might render the solution of the great political crisis created in Europe by the crumbling away of the monarchical system more difficult, long and painful if we do not take note that it can only be realised by our generation within certain limits, fixed by the fact that the only principle of authority now universally recognised is the delegation of power by the people. Whatever the dangers and weaknesses of that principle may be, all efforts to seek a solution outside of it would be likely to complicate rather than solve the problem of order.



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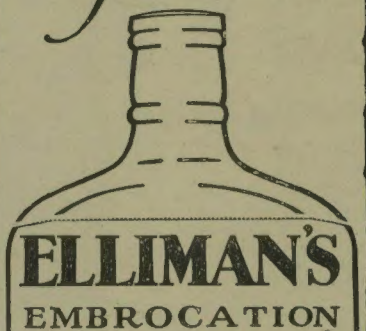
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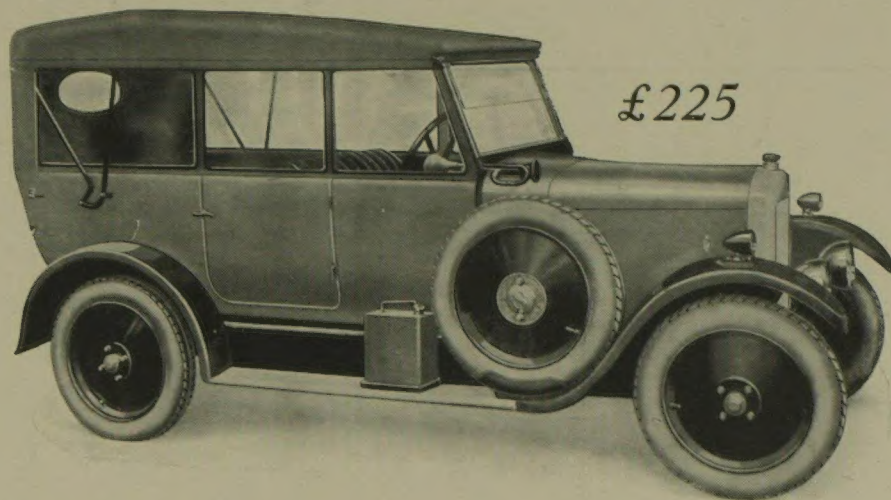
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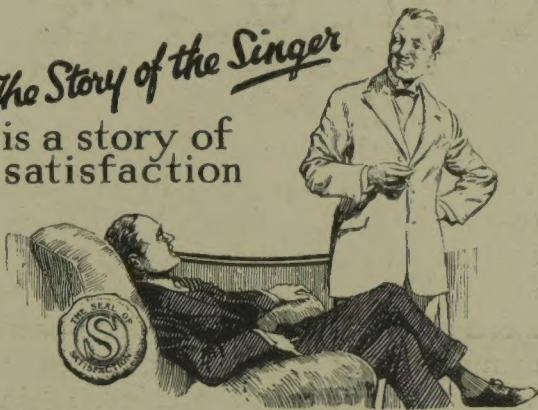
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